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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

Thorn Urges U.S., Europe To Trade Key Concessions

nonal Herald Tribune

International Bereid Tribune

A key official of his brainethe European Economic Commuweek after broke the European Economic Communication his Lording intry says that Western European Suffered the introduction was a block trade if the Reagan administration with his practice of the Reagan administration with his arration modified its posture arm is not markets to stabilize the dollar's able to perform the markets to stabilize the dollar's able to perform the markets to stabilize the dollar's able to perform the markets to stabilize the dollar's able to perform the markets to stabilize the dollar's able to perform the force of the eight months and EEEC Commission, outlined in an motorcycle fire interview this potentially importances to make a ant trade-off, which may be the United Same launched at the Versailles economistic current the customic meeting opening on Frim comparison, which may be comparison, which may be comparison, which were all the heart of last-min-

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Set her note his signs of some movement.

It's a tough trade-off of apples

The a-old struct wolve the same bureaucrats in the
her posed lade adding: "But if the Europeans

Spring when the push the idea, the United States

Litting the might well agree to an ongoing 2.25 diet hen state might well agree to an ongoing might well agree to an ongoing monetary review by the International Monetary Fund and the seving red to head.

agreed to post for an authority Fund and the severage to post for an authority governments."

The inclusion of governments as a mechanism for monetary confidence of a solid in money for the limit and countries. Mr. Thorn and other modes. When it could affect market psychology, her clothes seemed a countries and countries with the deliant countries of the deliant countries are control that this could affect market psychology, damping speculation without resistant panetal to artificially control the dollar. Journ safe using cally ended intervention in curtained. Dame at rency markets in mid-1981. and the mile series rency markets in mid-1981.

"All Europeans are ready to rec-call Academ Age to harmonize our approaches to

CALL FOR VOICE OF



Gaston Thorn

East-West trade, and growing doubt about some East Enropean countries' ability to pay already is making us more cautious in this

But, he said, in exchange for a more restrictive European approach to East-bloc sales, "there must first be a gesture [from the United States] to say, "We're also going to make a contribution to Western economic solidarity in the form of an effort to correct the malfunctioning of the monetary

Mr. Thorn said that both Europeans and Americans should be ready to settle for modest concessions by each side. Even a limited accord, he said, could give badly

nomic cooperation, helping over-come what he called damaging ideological differences in economics during the last year between the Reagan administration and key European governments, notably

But he made clear his sentiment that the Reagan administration needs to take more account of European grievances and that the Versailles summit meeting should differ from its predecessor last year at Ottawa in laying ground-work for sustained follow-up con-

Regular Contacts

Concretely, Mr. Thorn appeared to attach considerable importance to a reported plan for Versailles summit participants to institute regular contacts among their top

regular contacts among mea top economic advisers.

He suggested that the monetary consultations, over time, might promote a system of currency zones — the dollar, the European Monetary System and the yen — that would buffer European currencies. He added that this might help revalue the yen, thus easing Japanese competitive pressure. Some U.S. help along these lines, he said, would foster European movement on a major Reagan administration preoccupation: European facilities for Soviet industrial purchases. State Department counselor James L. Buckley just visited Western Europe, urging governments to toughen their Sovi-

Mr. Buckley reported to Washington that Western Europe canadopt a uniform policy on East-bloc exports because each country's commercial system and government role is different, U.S.

SUMMITRY



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, waved from the steps of their helicopter Wednesday as they left the White House. Their plane from Washington arrived in Paris late Wednesday night.

diplomats said. But a collective effort is possible, they said, if each European government adopts its own policy mix of measures, in-cluding higher credit charges, more expensive insurance or bigger down payments and faster repayment for Soviet-bloc customers.

Threats to West

Mr. Thorn indicated that prog-ress along these lines toward Western economic burden-sharing was essential to turn around the deteriorating atmosphere among the main Western industrial countries. Mutual recriminations, rising protectionism and looming trade wars, he said, threaten to under-mine the West's global commercial activity and influence.

Worried about U.S.-European trade frictions, Mr. Thorn said that he intended to appeal personally to President Reagan at Versailles to put U.S.-European trade talks on "a more serious, perhaps more confidential basis." This problem, he said, has become his primary preoccupation as head of the European Commission.

Mr. Thorn lamented the lack of coordination among European countries, the Reagan administration's apparent indifference to its allies' economies and Japan's inadequate gestures, even including its latest liberalizing moves, to open its markets. 'If we don't get good signals

ism, the GATT meeting [scheduled

Turmoil and Uncertainty Grow in Argentina

next fall in an effort to revive international trade] will be a fail-ure," Mr. Thorn said, adding: The crisis makes it harder to be tolerant or generous, but it's precisely in a crisis that this extra effort is indispensable."

In sounding cautiously optimis-tic about the chances for Versailles to improve the atmosphere, Mr. Thorn seemed to be relying heavily on his conviction that political divergences are softening between the conservative Reagan administration and President François Mitterrand's Socialist government in France.

"Since the Ottawa summit a year ago, these two leaders have not only got to know one another

British Shelling Argentine Line Around Stanley

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — British artillery pounded Argentine positions Wednesday near Stanley, the encircled capital of the Falkland Is-

Meanwhile, the latest UN attempt to arrange a cease-lire failed. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar told the Security Council it was his "considered judgment that the positions of the two parties do not offer the possibility of developing at this time terms for a cease-life that would

be mutually acceptable."

Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, commander of British land forces in the Falklands, said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., "We have got very close in and we are beginning to apply pressure to the main enemy po tions throughout Stanley. Today we have been shelling the Moody

Brook camp."
Moody Brook is three miles (five kilometers) from Stanley and one of the advance bases in the Argentine defensive perimeter.

In Buenos Aires, military sources said the British forces were slowly closing in on Stanley and might be preparing for an all-out

The Argentine sources, quoted by the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas, said British troops were advancing toward a

belt of mine fields surrounding the A military spokesman said that

was continuing to receive supplies by air, something that British sources have said has become virtually impossible.

The Argentine force of up to 7,000 men includes 2,000 highly-trained navy marines, the spokes-British forces, meanwhile, have been pushing forward with heli-copters, tanks and infantry troops

through rugged terrain onto hilltop positions overlooking the Stanley But senior British desense sources said it would take "a few days" to get men and materiel in position

for a final assault on Stanley. About 3,500 British troops were believed to have landed recently north of the capital.

Situation Called Tense

Argentina's defense minister, Amadeo Frugoli, said Wednesday that the military situation in the South Adantic was tense, but he praised the Argentine forces' pre-

"We are in good operating con-dition and in good moral and spir-itual condition," he said.

Military sources reported no major new fighting as the British forces moved forward. Leslie Dowd, a Reuter correspondent with the ground forces, reported that British marines had "pushed forward to scize positions just seven miles" from Stanley.

Although military censors would not allow him to give his exact lo-cation, Mr. Dowd said, "We are 10 miles away and can see the roof of one of the landmark buildings, the pavilion of the Port Stanley Social and Shooting Club."

The advancing paratroops have met "negligible opposition," Dowd said. He quoted an officer as saying the Argentines "have a classic defensive position, a horse-shoe around Port Stanley. It could be a very bloody battle indeed if they decide to slug it out."

Argentina's ruling junta, meanwhile, dispatched a military dele-gation to UN headquarters in New York with some suggestions for the Argentine ambassador. But Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, speaking in Buenos Aires, said the delegates "aren't carrying any new proposals."

Brig. José Miret, leader of the Argentine delegation, said his group was empowered to respond almost immediately" to any pro-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

needed impetus to Western eco-McCos, sad he has Reagan Hopes to Win HOLDARGE European Support on CM Economy, Arms Control

By Hedrick Smith. New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Beset by re-

cessions sagging opinion polls and a budget deadlock in Congress, President Reagan embarked Wednesday on his most extensive venture in diplomacy. It is aimed Arese at winning public support in Europe, a tougher Western credit stance toward the Soviet Union, and more patience with his eco-

[Mr. Reagan arrived in Paris late Wednesday evening. The Association of Press reported. Before leaving Washington, he said, "There has 347 DM been nearly a decade of troubling events and uncertainty among the allies and ourselves, but today there is a regrowth of unity and purpose, and I hope that this trip will contribute to that."]

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Reagan told four West European television correspondents that on credits to Moscow he would propose "not some return to the Cold War as such, but a temporary periwar as such, but a temporary peri-gerial od of restraint while we show them give up their expansionist policies and their obvious militarism." "I believe that now is a time not

to continue subsidizing them with cheap credit," Mr. Reagan said. Other officials said that while progress had been made on a common Western credit policy toward Moscow, there was still no final

agreement.

The White House, braced for deficits on their economies, while anti-Reagan demonstrations, has

arranged for tight security on the 71-year-old president's hectic 10-day journey to France, Italy, Brit-ain and West Germany, but officials foresee significant potential gams for Mr. Reagan's "public di-plomacy." Secretary of State Alexplomacy." Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. asserted that in recently, the president "has put to rest a number of understandable concerns in Europe and Japan" about his nuclear policy.

Politically, Mr. Reagan will be on the offensive. With his new arms proposals and the promised start of strategic arms reduction talks on June 29, the president has postured himself as a man of peace — a theme he re-emphasized in his television interview Tuesday night.

The president's objective, Mr. Haig said, will be to show an alliance united behind American leadership despite concern over superior Soviet conventional forces in Europe, Western differences over trade and the European gas pipeline deal with Moscow, and Irustration over the continuing mar-tial-law repression in Poland. But economically, the president

will be on the defensive, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan admitted to reporters Tuesday.

At the seven-nation economic summit starting Friday in Ver-sailles, the secretary said, West Eu-topean leaders will be complaining about the impact of high American

Trade Policy

Axel Krause reports that the Reagan administration will firmly press its allies at the Versailles summit meeting to make tangible progress on what it regards as a key ingredient of the West's economic recovery—trade liberalization. Page 8.

Why Versailles?

Mary Blume says that the Château of Versailles was chosen over 18 other sites in France for the summit Why? Versailles reflects France's preferred im-age of itself, a French spokesnan said, and on the practical side it is easy to close off for security, it is close to Paris and it cost less than the other places that were suggested. Page 8.

more patience with Reaganomics and tougher terms of Western

In an effort to ease the concerns President François Mitterrand of France, Mr. Reagan said Tues-day night that while he was opposed to government intervention on an ongoing basis" to curb fluctuations in currency exchange rates, "we will support intervention for extreme disruptions and social podislocations." Mr. Mitterrand has support. been pushing for some intervention to protect the franc from a

This year's economic agenda is similar to the economic summit meeting in Ottawa last year, but conditions have worsened. By recent estimates, aggregate unem-ployment in the West has risen by 5 million since 1981, and generally weaker economies have made Mr.

Political Conflict Seen as Battle Losses Shake Leadership It is no longer clear whether By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service
BUENOS AIRES — With its celebrated "recovery" of the Falkland
Islands reduced to a grim final one political leader. stand by an increasingly desperate army garrison, Argentina has be-gun to spin into an unpredictable course of nationalism, recrimination and potentially far-reaching political turnoil.

The military government Leopoldo Galtieri, facing what is increasingly perceived here as imminent defeat by Britain's South Atlantic task force, is clearly fighting for its own survival. As British forces close on Argentine troops entrenched around Stanley, the military command has amassed what remains of its weapoury and its air force in the

coming days. Gen. Galtieri has been meeting with civilian, busi-ness and labor leaders, promising drastic reversals of economic and social policy in an effort to gain

Sounds of Collapse

killed; entire squadrons of aircraft

Spring" first warned against the environmental and health damage caused by chemical pesticides. In the years since, her book has often been cited as perhaps the most influential single factor in creating public cern about the future of the world's ecology. Nevertheless, many now believe that

■ The Reagan administration said that it had begun talks with China on the possibility of an agreement on nuclear cooperation that would enable American companies to help develop China's future nuclear power industry. Mr. Reagan also reaffirmed a policy of "substantial liberalization" in

pesticides. Insights, Page 8.

against Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities and vital installations, the Iraqi news agency reported. In Havana, Iran's foreign minister said his country is prepared to extend the fighting into Iraq if Baghdad forces continue shelling Iran. Page 3.

A supplement on travel and tourism in the Philippines appears on Pages 9S-11S.

these report are believed, and many people, in any case, think they will not be enough. "A defeat with honor is still a defeat," said The sense of crisis has gathered

quickly. A little more than two weeks ago, with the British fleet seemingly stalled around the islands and negotiations under way at the United Nations, Buenos

The ruling junta, deeply proud of its record in Argentina's first modern war, seemed convinced that the momentum in the conflict had finally swung its way. There were reports of concessions by negotiators, and heavy

pressure for peace from European countries. The United States still seemed likely to help Argentina by preventing a British invasion.

Weather in the South Atlantic was a kind of belle epoque. But we are proving a worse. Time was on Argentina by the street of the Peronist political party. "They had this dream of a kind of belle epoque. But we are proving a worse. Time was on Argentina to the country after the war," said Mario Campora, a seemed likely to help Argentina by the war, "said Mario Campora, a former leader of the Peronist political party." growing worse. Time was on Argentina's side.

Leaders of political parties were once again unified with the military. Sensing a favorable diplomatic settlement, the parties began planning for the "postwar era." transition governments, coalition governments, and even immediate

democratic governments. Now, things have changed. "A few politicians and government leaders thought they were going to beginning to see now that the forces created by this crisis are going to be undirected. No one knows what is going to happen. only that the country is going to go through some profound conflicts."

Both the military government and the civilian leadership have seemed to loosen their grip on the old political order, abandoning long-standing policies to align with past enemies almost overnight.

Gen. Galtieri, whose govern-

Thatcher Says Argentina Has But a Few Days To Withdraw Before Decisive Stanley Battle By Leonard Downie Ir.

Washington Post Service

LONDON - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday that Argentina has only a few more days to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands before the decisive and most bloody battle of the war begins around the capital of Stanley.

Again refusing to agree to cease-fire or any pause in the Brit-ish advance across the islands during further negotiations, Mrs. Thatcher said, "They still can always withdraw, in accordance with UN Resolution 502." Resolution 502, passed on April

 calls for immediate Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands. "No one would be more pleased than I should be," Mrs. Thatcher said in an interview with The Washington Post, "if either President Galtieri or the commander of their local garrison should say, This is absurd that we should sacrifice our young people in this way and we will not fight further.'

They must have a lot of fine young men there. I know we have," Mrs. Thatcher said in what amounted to her final ultimatum to the Argentine government to avoid further bloodshed. You know what happened at

Goose Green and Darwin," she added. "There was a battle in the early stages and then they suggest-ed there should be a surrender." Withdrawal 'Unlikely'

But Mrs. Thatcher said she continued to doubt that Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri's government would

agree to withdraw even now without attaching strings unacceptable "I've always thought it would be unlikely that a dictator would withdraw, although after both sides have suffered it is just re-

motely possible," she said. "But so far, I've seen no sign of it. So far, when they've talked about withdrawal, they've talked about it only in the sense that they want to keep some of the fruits of their occupation. And that, of course, is not acceptable to me.

"It's too easy a ploy for the invader who is in occupation of the greater parts of the Falklands to say, 'A. right, a cease-fire,' when that still leaves them in occupation

would accept a considerable in-crease in casualties in the battle for Stanley, Mrs. Thatcher said they "know that to defend liberty and justice, previous generations have lost their lives."

She added, "They are prepared

to see that liberty and justice is de-fended now, and know that it may mean more loss of life. We hope to minimize that loss of life."

After Britain repossesses all of the Falklands, Mrs. Thatcher said, she intends to "rebuild and rehabilitate and develop" the islands and increase their population with new settlers. "I'm not talking about Argentinians," she said, but others who might be attracted by development of the Falklands' offshore oil and fishing resources.

"It is then my earnest desire that the Falkland islanders, who are British, have the right to self-determination just as in the early days of history we helped many South American countries to be liberated and come to self-determination." Mrs. Thatcher said.

Eventual Indep She added that this likely would mean eventual independence for a more populous and better devel-oped Falklands, whose low-income, sheep-farming economy is currently dominated by a British colonial company.

Emphasizing that Britain has given "self-determination and independence" to about 40 former colonies — what she called " a large slice of the United Nations" -- Mrs. Thatcher said, "I would like to do that for the Falk-But she added that "other peo-

ple would have to respect that independence," which would require that the security of the Falklands "be guaranteed by a number of countries, of whom I hope the United States will be one." Mrs. Thatcher said she thought President Reagan would help after

Britain agreed to participate in the U.S.-led peacekeeping force that supervised the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai. She said she also hoped that at least one South American country, which she would not name, would partic-

Any future deal with Argentina about sovereignty over the Falkhat still leaves them in occupation lands was virtually ruled out by four people."

Asked if she thought Britons land Islanders "will naturally be



Margaret Thatcher

more hostile to Argentina now, very much more hostile."

Instead, she stressed, for the first time publicly, the option of giving the Falklands independence after a long period of restored British colonial rule.

She said she has already asked a British expert on the Falklands, Lord Shackleton, to update his 1976 government plan for improving the island's airport and roads and developing its mineral re-

"I believe there is quite a potential for development, Thatcher said, although the Shackleton plan had been shelved for years until now. "The thing that has been holding it up, of course, has been the quarrel with Argenti-

She said she believed Britain would get more people there with the development. President Reagan, in his recent

statements on the Falklands crisis. has been "absolutely marvelous on the supreme things, that aggression must not be seen to pay," Mrs.

"If it does, there are 50 to 100

other territories that would be in

danger, and I think those of us who lived through our generation and his know that," she said. When it comes to defending liberty and justice, we are the

staunchest and most reliable ally in the world over, together with the

Polish Situation Is Called a 'Crisis' By Brezhnev and Husak at Meeting

The Associated Press

MOSCOW -- President Leonid L Brezhnev and the Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, were report-ed Wednesday by Tass to have characterized the current situation in Poland as a crisis.

According to Tass, Mr. Bre-zhnev and Mr. Husak, at a meeting

A battle is being waged for the ears and minds of 36 million Poles. Page 4.

The UN is struggling to investi-gate human-rights violations in Poland. Page 4.

in the Kremlin, "reaffirmed their determination to continue their support to the Polish United Workers' Party [Communist Party] and its leadership in their efforts to get the country out of its present crisis and to strengthen the positions of Socialism in the Polish People's Republic."

It was the only reference to Poland in the report of about 600 words about the meeting.

A Western expert who closely monitors coverage of Poland by the Soviet press said he could not

recall the use of the word "crisis" in any recent articles. "It certainly implies that their concern is still very deep. They haven't really been portraying it as a

know whether the statement "nec-essarily represents a shift" in Soviet thinking about Poland.

The remarks constituted the first clear statement of support for the Warsaw leadership's policies since street demonstrations in Polish cites last month against martial law. Since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, the Soviet press has repeatedly said the situation in Po-and is "normalizing," despite what it has described as the efforts of Western intelligence agencies to undermine the authority of the

Communist Party. The Kremlin is nonetheless thought to be deeply disturbed by last month's outbreak of street demonstrations in Poland and subsequent threats of new strikes

At the time, the Soviet media indicated grave concern over the protests and quoted factory workers as saying they feared "a return to the days of anarchy" - a reference to the reform period from August, 1980, until the army's crackdown last December. Another sign of concern was the

unexpected visit to Warsaw last month by Konstantin V. Rusakov, the Soviet official who oversees Moscow's relations with its Warsaw Pact allies. An article in Pravda on May 16,

However, he said he did not saw, declared: "Outright interfer-now whether the statement "necereign Socialist state Counterrevolution is being edged on to new provocations and sallies."

The Czechoslovak press also has decried the recent disturbances in Poland, taking up where it left off prior to martial law. Among Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies, Czechoslovakia is widely thought to have been the most critical of the now-suspended independent trade union Solidarity.

Prior to martial law, the Czechos-

lovak press often lashed out at un-

ion actions days before the Soviet

press commented on the same

Struggie Over Memorial

WARSAW (AP) — A struggle over an unofficial memorial to miners killed during the early days of martial law entered its third day Wednesday as the authorities covered it with concrete. Police guarded the site.

green cross in Victory Square, where Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's funeral was held last year. It was removed overnight and replaced with a flagstone. After people painted an inscription on it, authorities removed it and filled the day Mr. Rusakov left for War- the hole with concrete Tuesday.

On Monday a plaque appeared at the foot of a flower and ever-

hope that a single, all-out battle will finally halt the offensive. But the junta's real struggle is an internal one. In Buenos Aires, the people are being told that Argentina has already won its war, regardless of what may happen in the

And on television, the military spokesmen are seeking to drown out the sounds of a collapsing na-tional dream with vivid accounts of spectacular, and possibly phannic, Argentine victories: an aircraft carrier in flames; a battal-ion's worth of British marines

INSIDE

■ Twenty years have passed since Rachel Carson's "Silent her book has on balance had only limited influence in the area of its chief concern -

the export of technology to China. Page 5.

■ An Iraqi plane flew over Tehran and Qum as a warning

of our people."

visit by a pope to Britain with calls for peace among the world's nations and unity among its Chris-

"I came here as a herald of peace to proclaim a gospei of peace and a message of reconciliation and love," he said on his departure from Cardiff's Rhoose Air-

The pope gave thanks for the "brotherly welcome" he received in predominantly Protestant Britain and expressed "once more my good wishes to all the people of Britain and, in particular, to Her Majesty the Queen, especially on this, the anniversary of her corona-tion." This year is the 30th anni-versary of Queen Elizabeth II's acession to the crown.

With a farewell in the ancient Celtic language of the Welsh — "Bendith Duw arnoch" — the pon-tiff boarded his Alitalia jet for the return trip to Rome.

Seen by 100,000

During the trip, the pope attended a service at Canterbury Cathedral to symbolize a desire to heal the schism between Rome and the Anglican Church more than 400 Anglican Church more than 400 years ago. In six days, more than 1.5 million persons have seen the pope in open Masses and meetings in London, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff.

A principal theme of his perach-

A principal theme of his preaching in the cities he visited was peace, because of the fighting between British and Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands.

Earlier Wednesday, John Paul, celebrating Mass for 100,000 people in Cardiff's Pontcanna Fields, departed from his prepared text to repeat the plea for peace in the Falklands he made on arrival in Britain Friday. He also included a reference to the Iran-Iraq war.

"Let us remember those who have died in conflict throughout the world," he said, "in the conflict

but have been able to get a realistic

measure of the limitations of their respective policies," Mr. Thorn

said, adding: We have to recog-nize that President Reagan did not

achieve all his objectives as fast as

be expected, and this is worrying

both Europeans and Americans.

And the French government has now realized that Western interde-

pendence obliges all governments to accept somewhat similar disci-

During the last year, U.S. mone-tarism, together with the yet-to-be-proved supply-side theory, has been at one extreme of Western

economic practice. The other has

been France's attempt to apply

Now Mr. Thorn discerns a glimmer of consensus. "We have got over the theological quarrel

about whether our priority should

be fighting unemployment or infla-

tion. Everybody knows we must beat inflation to end unemploy-

meut. But in Europe we have a

psycho-political problem with un-

employment, and we have to inter-

This is an example, he said, of how Europeans and Americans

could stop quarreling over doctri-nal differences and look for con-

crete ways of warding off econom-

vene to protect jobs," he said.

Keynesian pump-priming.

CARDIFF, Wales — Pope John flict between Iran and Iraq, in eve-Paul II Wednesday ended the first ry place where human blood is

"I have come to this land as a pilgrim pastor, a servant of Jesus Christ. As long as the memory of this visit lasts, may it be recorded that I, John Paul II, came to Brit-

The pope's visit has been strictly pastoral Meetings with political leaders were canceled as a condition of his coming here during the Falklands conflict. Later this month, he will make a two-day visit to Argentina, designed to counterbalance his trip to Britain in the midst of the conflict.

One prayer read by schoolteacher Brian Jones during the Mass in Cardiff gave praise for the "great joy" brought by the pope and ex-pressed the hope that "this same blessing may very soon be brought to our brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ who live in Argentina." The prayer was followed by prolonged

On his arrival here, the pope drove through cheering, flag-wav-ing crowds to medieval Cardiff Castle, where he was made a freeman of the port city, only the lifth person to receive this honor. Un-like previous recipients — all British subjects—he was not made to swear allegiance to Queen Eliza-beth II, temporal head of the Church of England.

John Paul also had a last meeting with officials of the Roman Catholic Church, praying with them for unity of the Christian

In London, Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, praised the pontiff's tour. "He has come to Britain with the grace of a pilgrim and a prophet. He has spoken convincingly of

the things of God, but has adapted

himself to people and occasions

with the sensitivity of a gifted pas-

second thoughts instead of just re-

But he left no doubt that he ex-

pected the Reagan administration to be more forthcoming. At the Ot-tawa economic summit meeting,

the Cancin meeting on North-South issues and in U.S.-European

contacts, Mr. Thorn said, the Reagan administration has una-

vailingly promised that interest rates would fall as fast as inflation.

refused to help stimulate import

markets in developing countries,

threatened to squeeze European

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

 Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the West

Found in W. Germany

German state of North Rhine-

Ministry of Agriculture said Wednesday. Authorities ordered

the immediate slaughter of all live-

stock at the farm concerned and

There have been recent out-

breaks of foot-and-mouth in neighboring Denmark and East Germa-

ny, but Danish veterinary officials

declared the country free of the

disease Wednesday.

sealed off the surrounding area.

Westphalia, a spokeswoman for its

citing their stock views."

Pope John Paul II, surrounded by crowds in Cardiff, Wales.

Reagan Will Seek Support On Economy, Arms Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan and other leaders such as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Mr. Mitterrand more politically

vulnerable than last year.
Nonetheless, Reagan political strategists see a chance for the president to boost his political stock at home with a 10-day Euro-

To offset this pressure on Euro-

pean exports and European jobs, Mr. Thorn said, the United States

could help by closer monetary con-sultations. He said: "We're often

more affected by the dollar than

Americans. We are trading na-tions, to a much greater degree than the United States, and we

have to reckon with the dollar for

most of our imports and exports. In addition, the instability of the

Despite his sometimes blunt

comments, Mr. Thorn said that all

industrial countries needed to be

more tolerant. "The faults are nev-

er all on one side," he said, "so the

summit needs to signal new deter-mination among the leaders to pursue constructive policies, which

He complained that U.S. offi-

conciliatory private meetings in Europe, then deliver blistering

public attacks on Europe. "Words

become slogans, then people be-

lieve them, then politicians say they have to stand by them," Mr. Thorn said, adding: "We are al-ready prisoners of harsh economic

facts without worsening our pre-dicament by our own verbal

occasionally emerge from

their subordinates can follow up."

dollar paralyzes our investors.

to the Soviet bloc.

capped by a visit to Berlin.

If Congress had given him a budget, the president would have a few more poker chips to play at these meetings in Europe," said a presidential political strategist. "But I think the trip will be a plus politically. The economic summit will be the toughest on him be-cause the focus will be on high in-Thorn Urges U.S.-Europe Policy Trade-Off terest rates. But the other events ic conflict. Mr. Thorn said that the access to the U.S. market and time had come for leaders to "have sought to reduce European exports could provide a cushion."

Moreover, the administration has prepared several important initiatives designed to defuse European unhappiness with Reaganomics and sharpen Mr. Reagan's image as a man of peace dedicated to East-West negotiations on arms

pean trip that will fit a quick visit to Pope John Paul II in Rome and two days of pomp and ceremony

in Britain between a three-day eco-nomic summit in Versailles and a

two-day NATO summit in Bonn,

 At the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in Bonn, Mr. Reagan will put forward a new U.S. proposal that the forces of Pentagon paper, termed the "first both East and West be reduced to complete defense guidance of this 700,000 troops in one stage, rather administration, fits comfortably than in two stages as is presently proposed in force reduction talks • In a speech to the British Parliament, Mr. Reagan will unveil plans for a quasi-governmental program to promote democracy in

developing countries and, whenever possible, in Communist nations, through open financing of political parties, labor unions and newspa- At Versailles, he is prepared to put forward a suggestion for having the advanced industrial nations seek to coordinate their eco-

nomic policies more closely through broadened supervision by the International Monetary Fund.

• Mr. Reagan is also expected to back a combined effort to seek future ministerial negotiations on rules affecting international invest-

ment and trade in the service industry.

But even these initiatives, and even the expected debate over the president's pressure for tighter credit restraints on Moscow and a push for greater efforts to build up Western convensional forces in Europe, are not expected to deflect primary attention away from con-cern with the sluggish performance

of Western economies and espe-

cially the drag effect of the Ameri-

can recession and high interest

Bombs Damage U.S.-Owned Cars. Offices in Athens

The Associated Press ATHENS — Four bombs damaged two offices belonging to the U.S. Honeywell Corp. and two cars belonging to officials of the U.S. Embassy commercial mission. U.S. Embassy commercial mission, na had sought military assistance but caused no casualties, police from the Soviet Union.

A Bulgarian-owned car also was damaged in another explosion damaged by Argentine attacks had Tuesday, they said. The U.S. left the task force and headed for home for major repairs. owned cars were parked in a residential district.

Nobody claimed responsibility, to include the destroyer Glasgow, but police said it was suspected the which was hit by an Argentine explosions were connected with a bomb that did not explode, and planned visit to Greece by the the frigate Argonaut, hit during NATO chief of staff, U.S. Gen. the British troop landing at Port Bernard W. Rogers on Thursday. The blasts at the Honeywell of Defense Ministry sources in fices smashed windows and dam. London also said that Argentine

aged fittings but an employee said, planes had attacked a British tank"We are open as usual."

er ship "well north of the exclusion

MILLIONS ARE LOST EVERY DAY ON TICHNICALLY UNSOUND PROJECTS 70% OF THIS WOULD NOT HAPPEN IF ADVANCED ANALYSIS

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Pentagon Document **Stresses Priority of** Defending Gulf's Oil

By George C. Wilson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Protecting oil from the Gulf ranks right after defending North America and North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries on the Reagan administration's list of military priorities, according to the final draft of a Pentagon guidance document written for the armed services.

The guidance fleshes out a statement made in a recent policy speech by President Reagan's national security adviser, William P. Clark, who said "we must establish priorities for sequential operations" in a good war since the United States could not recover. United States could not "successfully engage Soviet forces simulta-

neously on all fromus." Rather than try to build a fightthem-everywhere military ma-chine, Mr. Clark said, "the president has established priorities." He did not spell them out, but the guidance to the armed services for the five-year period 1984 through 1988 goes a long way toward doing so.

"Because our forces for the midterm are insufficient to achieve all military objectives simultaneously," states the draft written by a number of Pentagon officials for Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the strategy for con-taining the Russians in a war "has an inherent degree of risk and will require difficult choices involving

"While recognizing that the po-litical and military situation at the time of war will bear heavily on strategic decisions," continues the guidance, "the following priorities are provided for general planning in the event of a worldwide war

with the Soviet Union:
"Defense of North America including Hawaii, Alaska and the contiguous Caribbean Basin — fol-lowed by the NATO areas and the LOCs [lines of communication] leading thereto will have the high-

est priority.

The next priority for general planning will give emphasis to ensuring access to the oil in Southwest Asia, followed by defense of U.S. Pacific allies and the LOCs for the Indian and Pacific oceans and the defense of other friendly nations in Latin America and Afri-

"U.S. actions in other parts of the world will be designed to pro-tect essential U.S. interests, take advantage of Soviet vulnerabilities and divert attention and forces, from Europe and Southwest Asia. U.S. counteroffensives, however, may well take place in these other parts of the world early on to take advantage of exposed enemy posi-

The ranking of priorities in the with those of past administrations, both Democratic and Republican. Part of the reason is that much of the name of the defense secretary

osals by Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

But he told reporters in Buenos

Aires, "We have coded and are ceding everything that is prudent to achieve an honorable peace."

Anthony Parsons, said after a meeting with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar,

What we were seeking and have

sought all along is Argentine with-

Panama continued to press the Security Council to call for a

cease-fire, even in the face of a

probable British veto. Council members said, however, that it was

uncertain whether such a resolu-

tion would come to a vote.

Wednesday's report by the secretary-general marked his second

unsuccessful effort to end the

fighting.

Later in Brasilia, where Mr.

Costa Méndez stopped en route to

a Havana meeting of ministers from nonaligned nations, he said

that he still believed there was a

faint hope of a negotiated settle-ment to the Falklands dispute.

"I believe that there is still a

very tenuous hope; I believe that

there is still a very little time left; I believe that there is still a very

faint hope of convincing Mrs.

He denied reports that Argenti-

The BBC quoted military sourc-

Reports said they were believed

es as saying that four British ships

Thatcher," he said.

drawal."

Britain's UN ambassador, Sir

is written by Pentagon careerists. The fiscal 1984-88 guidance calls for stretching forces between NATO and the Gulf, arguing that the two are connected strategically. In this connection, the guidance directs that forces should be provided "that can be used both in the direct defense of NATO and in the defense of allied interests in South-

west Asia. Specifically, the guidance states, improving "reconnaissance, surveillance and airborne warning and control and fighter defense for the southeastern part of NATO would in themselves have a direct application to defense of the upper Gulf and so would increase the de-

Besides looking for ways to stretch existing forces to cover more than one region, the guidance sees potential gain in causing Soviet commanders to question whether they could count on East-

whether they could count on East-ern European armies in a war against the West.

It states, "We must develop more effective linkages with the people of East Europe so as to deny Soviet confidence in the reliability of her allies."

Russians Appear To Use Conflict to Get Grain Bargain

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Despite U.S. fears that the Falkland Islands crisis could push Argentina closer to the Soviet Union, Soviet grain buyers apparently are trying to use the situation to obtain Ar-

gentine corn at bargain prices. The Soviet grain-trading agency has not signed any new contracts to buy Argentine corn since March 22 and so far has committed itself to buy less than half of this year's Argentine grain surplus, far less than last year, according to official

and private sources. As a result, the sources say, the price of Argentine grain in world markets in Geneva and Rotterdam has been falling fast. Traders were offering it this week at \$8 to \$12 a ton below the price of U.S. com,

currently about \$120 a ton. This is a Russian maneuver." a U.S. official said last week. "They want to make the Argentines sweat a little bit and get the U.S. grain traders all lathered up about sell-ing more to the Russians. But when the price gets low enough, you will see the Russians going back to the Argentines for more."

Millions of tons of corn and sorghum are now moving off Argentine farms to the ports of Rosario and Buenos Aires, where storage capacity is limited. But the conflict quent cancellation of war-risk insurance coverage for merchant ves-sels by Lloyd's of London have discouraged many potential cus-

British Shell Argentine Line

war zone.

As Fighting Nears Stanley

WORLD BRIEFS

Result of Afghan Battle Disputed

ISLAMABAD. Pakistan — One of the fiercest battles fought since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December, 1979, has ended but reports from diplomats Wednesday disagned whether a Soviet-Atghan force or Moslem rebels had triumphed.

Rebel spokesman in Pakistan said during the weekend that they had stopped a combined offensive by Soviet troops and Afghan government forces in the strategic Panjshir Valley, about 50 miles (81 kilometers) north of the capital of Kabul, killing between 700 and 1,600 soldiers and destroying 60 tanks. Diplomats and rebels sources in New Delhi agreed Wednesday that the offensive, which began May 20, had failed amid-

But diplomatic reports Wednesday from Islamabad cast doubt on the victory claims, saying the Soviet-Afghan force had occupied key posifense Ministry official visiting the area and distributing medals to com-

Hinckley Says He Will Not Testify

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of trying to, assassinate President Reagan, told the judge at his trial Wednesday that he does not want to testify in his own defense, although T save been

advised by counsel I could take the stand."

Mr. Hinckley, 27, addressed U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker. after a recess, during which he met with chief defease lawyer Vincent I

The final defense witness, psychiatrist Daniel R. Weinberger, testified wednesday that it was "seven to 10 times more likely" that Mr. Hinck-ley's brain scan belonged to someone with schizophrenia that to a per-son without a severe mental disorder. He testified that Mr. Hinckley's brain tissue had degenerated and shrunk in size.

Balsemão Has 'Positive' Talks in Paris

PARIS — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão of Portugal said Wednesday his talks with French leaders had been "frankly positive" and that France had committed itself to backing Portugal's entry into the Com-

Mr. Balsemao, in Paris for a brief visit, said Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy had reaffirmed his support for Portugal's entry in the European Economic Community and that there were "no points of contention tween Paris and Lisbon on bilateral issues."

He said all other EEC members also had had positive reactions to the Portuguese candidacy. Mr. Balsemão said he saw no problem with the simultaneous entry of Spain and his country into the EEC, but added that Portugal's membership should not be delayed in the event of friotion between Spain and other EEC members.

Israel Denies Unwritten Agreement

JERUSALEM — Israel denied Wednesday an assertion by Burnos Ghali, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, that there is a gentleman's agreement not to hold Palestinian autonomy negotiations in either Cairo

The denial, made by a spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Regm, was made a few hours before the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, arrived in Jerusalem for hastily arranged talks. He was car-

rying a message from President Hosni Mubarak.

The autonomy negotiations are at a halt because Egypt has rejected Israel's demand for Jerusalem to be one of the sites of talks.

After the meeting, Mr. Ali said that Mr. Begin may meet with Mr. Mubarak "in the near future." But Mr. Ali added that there had been no progress on the dispute over making Jerusalem a site of the negotiations.

Egypt Considers Desert Maneuvers

CAIRO — Egypt is considering a British and French request for permission to conduct military exercises in the desert, Defense Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala said Wednesday.

He said the exercises would be similar to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force exercises held here last year.

Egypt will most likely grant permission, he said. He added that Canada earns \$1 billion annually by leasing part of its land for such exercises, a sum equal to Egypt's Suez revenues.

Scripps Sells UPI to New Company

NEW YORK - The E.W. Scripps Co. sold United Press International, -, on Wednesday to Media News Corp., a new company formed by a group of U.S. newspaper, cable and television station owners. Terms of the sale

Media News announced it would begin an immediate program to accelerate UPI's changeover to satellite delivery of its news report, and to improve and aggressively market UPI services worldwide using new transmission technologies such as cable, direct broadcast satellite service, low-power TV, videotape, and computer data bases.

The name of the 75-year-old news service will remain United Press International. Media News, which is privately held, said that it did not plan staff changes at UPI and that Roderick W. Beaton had agreed to remain as president.

With Setbacks on Battlefield

Compiled From Agency Dispatches Turmoil in Argentina Grows around the Falklands, but they said the ship was not damaged. They did not identify it.

(Continued from Page 1)

Harrier jets had been lost to Ar-gentine fire in the "last few days," although their pilots were rescued. ment was portrayed at home as leading Argentina into a new stra-tegic alliance with the United It also said an unspecified number of extra Harriers had arrived in the States and the West, has begun describing himself as the leader of a nonaligned, Third World nation. In meetings with business and labor groups in the past few days, Gen. Galtieri has also promised to change the conservative, free-market economic policy the military has followed for the last six years.

He has come close to endorsing the traditional program of the mili-tary's oldest enemies, the national-ist, populist Peronists, named for former president Juan Perón. Analysts close to the Argentine mili-tary say that Gen. Galtieri, by radically changing his administra-tion's politics to those of fervent

Divisions in Labor Movement

and the air force commander, Gen.

Basilio Lami Dozo, have promised economic policy changes, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann has

said in repeated interviews that no

such change has been agreed upon.

near turmoil. The labor movement,

on the point of uniting before the

Falklands invasion, has now redivided into two increasingly hostile

camps. The front representing the

five largest civilian parties is said to be deeply divided.

The Peronists, the largest politi-

cal party, are mobilizing on their own. A statement Monday called

for the organization of "defense

committees for national sovereign-

It seems clear that with or with-

out the junta, the "war with Brit-

ain" will not be renounced. Argentina will never relent, political and military leaders have joined in say-ing this week. The country will

lead Latin America and the

'Anglo-Saxon superpowers" of the

The civilian leadership itself is

ish troops.

A BBC correspondent said three or four Argentines were killed by a booby trap allegedly left by Argentines in an ammunition pile. There also were reports the British had ordered Argentine prisoners to clear mine fields.

Michael Nicholson, a correspondent for the Independent nationalism, could maintain the military in power long beyond the Television Network, reported that But the military leadership is far from agreed. Even as Gen. Galtieri

The Defense Ministry said two

The ministry also reported what

appeared to have been a major ac-

cident involving Argentine prisoners of war at Goose Green, the air-

strip 50 miles west of Stanley that

was captured Friday.

An official British statement

said only that there had been "an

accident involving explosives" Tuesday, causing casualties among both Argentine prisoners and Brit-

Argentine planes twice tried to bomb British troops with napalm during the battle for Goose Green. In Buenos Aires, a military spokesman said the British reports about napalm were "totally false."

Cuba Supports Argentina

HAVANA (AP) - Cuba offered its full support Wednesday to Argentina in the Falklands crisis and said the U.S. decision to back Britain in the conflict will bring an end to Latin American cooperation and friendship with the United States.

Speaking at a meeting of the nonaligned coordinating bureau, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca attacked U.S. policies on a broad range of issues, prompting the head of the U.S. diplomatic mis-sion in Havana, Wayne Smith, to walk out.

Mr. Malmierca said the "sup-posed U.S.-Latin American alli-ance under the Monroe Doctrine and the inter-American system is now dead, awaiting only a funeral

He said the South Atlantic crisis was the product of "Anglo-U.S.

aggression."
Cuba, during two days of preparatory meetings, has circulated a draft resolution condemning Britain for "colonialist aggression" against Argentina and denouncing the United States for backing the British.

In recent days, the voices of moderate spokesmen seem to have disappeared. Now, to question Ar gentina's militant chorus is to be accused of treason.

The military command will not be blamed for invading the Falklands, many analysts in Argentina believe, and it may not even be faulted if it loses the islands. Argentina, political leaders say, has represented itself well, fighting-with a determination that few outside the country expected.

Instead. Argentina's political' leadership has found a much easier culprit for the loss of the islands: the United States. It has only been the material support by the United States that has turned the tide in Britain's favor, a variety of civilian leaders in Argentina are now say

In the army, it is said that Gen. Galtieri will quickly relieve the commander of the corps entrusted with the Falklands operation along with the islands' military governot,, Gen. Mario Benjamin Menendez. For the navy, sources say, the recriminations are beginning over the Argentine fleet, which has ap-parently clung to the Patagonian

Meanwhile, outside the high command, the junta's rivals are apparently at work. Allies of former President Roberto Viola, removed-by Gen. Galtieri last fall, have-been accused publicly of plotting, for a new civilian-military govern

"There's no way for the military, government to reverse what it, started," said Raul Alfonsin, Radical Party leader. The stage of the military rule has already end-

ty" and ominously declared that "even in the possibility of defeat, we will be permitted ... to return political sovereignty to the peo-200 Nigerian Students Stage Protest in Athens:

The Associated Press ATHENS - About 200 Nigerian students protesting delayed tutions payments went on a rampage through the Nigerian Embassy, here Wednesday, damaging from the archester was the archester and files in the embassy and the archester was a superior to the archester and the superior to the supe in the ambassador's office, point

world's developing nations in a protracted struggle against the reported. Authorities said that a m of students were arrested and willing West. If it has to, it will enter in a pact with Cuba, or with the Soviet Union, political leaders seem to request of the Nigerian ambasis dor, B.G. Kingiba.





Disputed Iraqi Jet Flies Over Tehran, Qum; Treest battles 1979 land Warns Against More Shelling tack against civilian targets in Iraq the war. It quoted unidentified

ihe weekend that the SEIRUT — An Iraqi plane flew 150 miles (a good over Tehran and Qum on Wednesson and (a) (a) the day as a warning against Iranian urcs in New Delay tallations, the Iraqi news agency tallations, the Iraqi news agency in Havana, Ali-Akbar Velayati the Iranian Ioreign minister, said the Iranian Ioreign minister, said the Iranian Ioreign minister, said

istributing media is foreign minister, sand the frankin foreign ministers of the noof foreign ministers of the no-naligned movement.

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who is accused of meiri of Sodan called Tuesday for confirming to end the war between Iraq and the spoke after conferring defense larger visit iel P m.

iel R Weinberge An Iraqi military spokesman discophients that but the stiffed that Mr. hat the said overflight. These mock rands assert the ability of our mock rands assert the ability of our air force to penetrate deep into air force to penetrate deep into Iranian territory. Any enemy at- drawn up a three-point plan to end gression

tack against civilian targets in Iraq the war. It quoted unidentified will be met with an appropriate council sources as saying the plan and firm response."

early months of the war that an Iraqi warplane had flown deep agreement, and negotiations to into Iranian territory. Qum lies solve outstanding issues. South of Tehran, 300 miles (480 kilometers) from the Iran-Iraq bor-

In Iran, Tehran radio broadcast an air raid aların Wednesday morning and quoted a military communique as saying several Ira-qi planes had reached the capital but had been driven off by Iranian

Earlier this week, the Iraqi Air Force bombarded Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Island and a refinery at the northern town of Tabriz in retaliation for the alleged shelling of civilian tar-

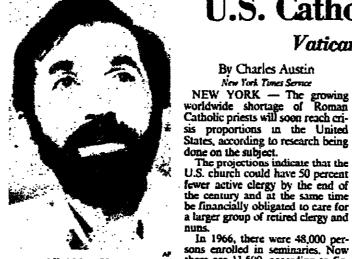
The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Anbaa said Wednesday that Saudi Arabia and its five partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council have the establishment of a court to investigate what he called Iraqi ag-

called for a cease-fire, Iraqi with-It was the first time since the drawal from Iranian territory to the border specified in a 1975

The report coincided with a tour of Gulf states by an Algerian presidential envoy, Lakhdar Ibrahimi, whose country mediated the 1975 border accord. That agreement was denounced by President Sad-dam Hussein of Iraq a few days before his troops moved into Iran more than 20 months ago.

The Gulf council includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qutur and Oman.

Mr. Velayati said a cease-fire depended on Iraqi acceptance of Iran's conditions. He listed these as Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from occupied territory, reparations by Iraq for war damage, and vestigate what he called Iraqi ag-



Ali-Akbar Velayati

Mr. Nimeiri, whose country was one of the three Arab states not to break relations with Egypt when it signed a peace treaty with Israel, said. "We suggested an immediate Arab League meeting to be attended by Egypt."

Mr. Muburak indicated that he

approved of such a meeting but did not say whether he would go

from last year. Varican Refusals

By Charles Austin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The growing

day by The Official Catholic

ligious and diocesan priests in the

United States, 315 fewer than last

year. Researchers at the National

Opinion Research Center of the

University of Chicago predict that

this number will be less than

On the other hand, the publisher

of the directory reports that the number of U.S. Catholics has in-

creased to 51.2 million, up 57,737

25,000 by the end of the century.

There are now about 58,000 re-

The search for an answer to the priest problem discloses no sign that the church is willing to reshape the ordained ministry in ways that would involve revision of the policy of mandatory celiba-cy and a reconsideration of the question of women priests. The Vatican has consistently blocked

change in these areas. The archdiocese of Chicago, the nation's largest with more than 2.5 million Roman Catholics in 444 parishes, will ordain only seven new priests this year, the smallest class in its history. The diocese of Brooklyn, with 1,300 priests in 221 parishes and 13 of these retiring.

U.S. Catholics Facing Acute Clergy Shortage

Vatican Stand on Celibacy, Ordination of Women Cited

will ordain three. There are no signs of any in-

هكذمن لتجهل

crease in vocations to the priestbood," said William McCready of the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago, using earlier studies as a basis for his conclu-

Furthermore, if current trends fewer active clergy by the end of persist, about half those ordained this year might be expected to rethe century and at the same time be financially obligated to care for sign from the priesthood within 20 a larger group of retired clergy and years. Rejection of the policy of celibacy has been the chief cause In 1966, there were 48,000 perof resignations, according to resons enrolled in seminaries. Now there are 11,500, according to fig-ures scheduled for release Thurssearch by the center.

The number of nuns is also de-clining. There are 120,000 in the United States, down from 180,000

A priest must preside at the cele-bration of the Eucharist, but the church is allowing non-ordained persons to do certain types of par-ish work. Laymen and women help distribute Holy Communion at Mass and to shut-ins. A nun may be an assistant pastor and take the main responsibility for preparing children for confirmation.

Lay ministers, however, cannot celebrate Mass. No matter how active lay people become, unless a Catholic parish today has a celibate male priest, it lacks the theological and sacramental leadership the church requires. Richard Schoenherr, a sociolo-

gist of religion at the University of Wisconsin, said the limits placed upon the functions of the laity could thwart rising expectations for a more democratic church. You have to look at the whole history of the church," he said. where the laity have always been second-class citizens, not allowed any responsibility which would give them real power."

When active lay people realize how little power they really have, Mr. Schoenherr said, "the honey-

moon with lay ministries is over. Auxiliary Bishop Joseph Francis of Newark, N.J., believes that the lay ministries indicate willingness of the church to change its manner of reaching people. He thinks that future church leadership will be

less dependent upon church laws. The Rev. Neil McCaulley, president of the National Federation of Priests Councils, said, "Many people believe that God is providing more vocations to the priesthood but some of those who feel called are women and married men, and the church's rules reject them.

The Rev. Avery Dulles, a theologian at Catholic University, and some other theologians believe the church should try to learn from the earliest traditions of Christianity. For more than a thousand years, clerical celibacy was optional, popes were married and lay people even had a role in electing bishops. even had a role in electing bi It was not until the 11th and 12th centuries that clerical celibacy be-

There is virtually no shortage of ministers in most Protestant de-

Malaysia to Purchase 88 Rebuilt Skyhawks

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia
— Malaysia has agreed to buy 88
refurbished McDonnell-Douglas A-4L Skyhawk fighter-bombers from the United States for \$330 million, defense officials said Wednesday.

The planes are expected to be operational by the end of 1984. The A-4L is an improved version of the A-4C fighter-bomber used by Argentina and several other Latin American countries.

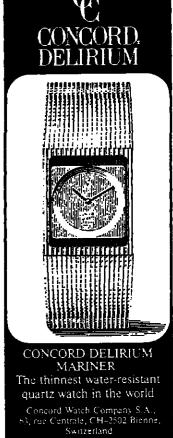
nominations, where women are ordained and clergy can marry, the

researchers report. Mr. McCready said his center's research indicates that the notion of optional celibacy is not offensive to most Roman Catholics. However, recent discussion on the

off by the Vatican and Pope John When the U.S. bishops surveyed religious orders of men and women this year, they learned that over half the male members were over 52, and only 8 percent under 30. Many orders were already selling property so as to have money to

subject has been consistently cut

care for retired members The need to care for the retired and the shortage of personnel may make it difficult for the church to continue some of its educational institutions, hospitals or social service agencies. Already, less than half of the faculty at many paro-chial schools are clergy or nuns.



AUTHORS WANTED Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manu-scripts of all types faction non-liction poetry.

Talks in Pai o of Portugal said we frankly positive sale ugal's entry into the Co Anti-Germ Mix May Have Led to Infant Deaths

By Paul Taylor

washington — Benzy: and hol, a preservative commonly used to kill germs in intravenous solution to the ad positive reactions tions, may deaths of 16 premature deaths of 16 premature two medical centers, according to the Food and Drug Administration.

Agreement pediatricians, hospital pharmacists and hospital administrators to dis-continue the use of benzyl alcohol av an assertion of the that there is a continue the use or penalty.

when treating premature and newborn infants. The FDA said newborn infants. ne Minister Measure the preservative is considered safe in intravenous solutions adminisan foreign more to the tered to children and adults. агranged talks. Не ще

The warning letter was prompted by two unpublished studies, one because Egypt in inc.

sites of talk.

ed by two unputousness
by a research team in New Orleans
and another performed independ-Beam may are the ently by a group in Portland, Ore. ided that there halfer that were conducted after neonatal a site of the main speci alists in both cities became suspicious of a pattern of symp-toms in the deaths of infants with a birth weight of four pounds (1.8 and French requesting kilograms) or less.

"Patterns Were Different"

"These infants were critically ill he U.S. Rapid Depice to begin with, but we noticed that their natterns were different from said. He added that what you normally see in newborn its land for school illness," said Dr. Juan J. Gershanik, director of neonatology at Southern Baptist Hospital in New

"The one particular finding that tied them together was a gasping syndrome. With most newborns, ्यक् अतु (ormed by ध्रह

get better over time. With these, they would get worse. And there was also a general unresponsiveness and a tendency to seizures." Dr. Gershanik said that over a period of roughly 18 months in

1980-81, 10 premature babies at the hospital exhibited such symp-toms before their death. All had been given benzyl alcohol in their intravenous solution (as were all other premature habies who had an intravenous hookup), and all had traces of benzyl alcohol in their blood and urine.

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

New York Times Service PIERRE, S.D. — South Dako-

ta's agreement to send water be-

yond its borders, for a price, has

provoked outrage and court chal-

Indians and several nearby states.

nges from conservationists, Sioux

The state decided in February to

allow a San Francisco-based ener-

gy concern to siphon water from the Oahe Lake and pipe it 260 concern to siphon water from

miles (415 kilometers) west to the

coalfields of the Powder River

Basin near Gillette, Wyo. The wa-

ter is to be mixed with crushed

coal to form sharry; the slurry will

be pumped through a pipeline

about 3,000 miles southeast to

Water is to the West what oil is

to the industrial Northeast and

Middle West, Because the demand

power plants in the South.

has stopped using the preservative in intravenous solutions administered to premature infants, and none of the babies who has died have exhibited those particular gasping symptoms, Dr. Gershanik

"The data is certainly suggestive, but there has to be more study," he said. Benzyl alcohol is most common-

found in intravenous solutions that are drawn more than once from the same bottle or container. fants.

diversions to other regions are a

Construction of the two pipe-

lines, from South Dakota to Wyo-

ming and from Wyoming to Ar-kansas and Louisiana, has yet to

begin because of court challenges

and prolonged efforts to secure

water permits and rights-of-way.

lines will cross, South Dakota is

the only one to have settled all the

First Major Diversion

court challenges, it would lead to the first major diversion of water

from the Missouri Basin for com-

South Dakota legislators, state water officials and Gov. William J.

If the project withstands the

Among the several states the pipe

much-debated issue.

legal technicalities.

mercial purposes.

growth once the seal of the container has been broken. The familiar sterile saline or water solution that most people asso-ciate with intravenous feeding does

not contain the preservative. That

because it is in a bottle whose

seal is broken only once. However, there are occasions when doctors draw repeatedly from the same container of saline solution, and these circumstances frequently arise with premature in-

will bring the state hundreds of

millions of dollars. These dollars.

rounding the Missouri River Basin, who fear the deal may her-

ald extensive commercial exploita-

tion of their primary water source.

Significant diversions of water,

they fear, could affect irrigation,

energy production and municipal.

industrial and recreational uses of

The Sioux Indians, to whom

U.S. treaties assured possession of

much of the region involved, are

South Dakota's Water-Diversion Plan Angers Other States and Sioux many Western states to provide it for agricultural and domestic use, 50-year permit to divert the water panies are lobbying against it because they say it would damage

> Gov. Janklow dismisses most of they say, could pay for badly needthe criticism as "ill-informed" or ed projects to get more water into arising from "selfishness" on the part of the other states. The diversion effort has drawn "We already have been paid \$2 considerable fire, however, from conservationists and officials of several of the nine other states sur-

their coal-shipping business.

million and will receive another \$2 million after the deal clears the courts," he said. "We then stand to make about \$9 million a year, ad-justed for inflation, on the project. Even if ETSI pulled out tomorrow and not one drop of water was tak-en, we would still make \$5.5 mil-

He said the agreement halted plans by Energy Transport to draw water from the Madison Formation, a vast water table extending beneath sections of Wyoming and also upset and planning legal chal-lenges to the plan. Railroad com-fears this plan would have lowered

The argument over the South Dakota plan is exacerbated by the lack of a comprehensive strategy for water management in the basin. There are also longstanding hard feelings in some states over the effects of federal water policy.

"The fight is really over the general use of water in the basin," said Stephen P. Krchma, an assistant attorney general for Missouri, one of the basin states opposed to the diversion proposal. The Bureau of Reclamation has said there is a million acre-feet of water in the basin that can be used for energy development — come and get it."

Energy Transport's agreement would allow it to divert 50,000 acre-fect of water per year. An Natural Gas Co., and Texas Es acre-foot is the amount of water ern, a natural gas pipeline firm.

depth of one foot.
"South Dakota is bitter because

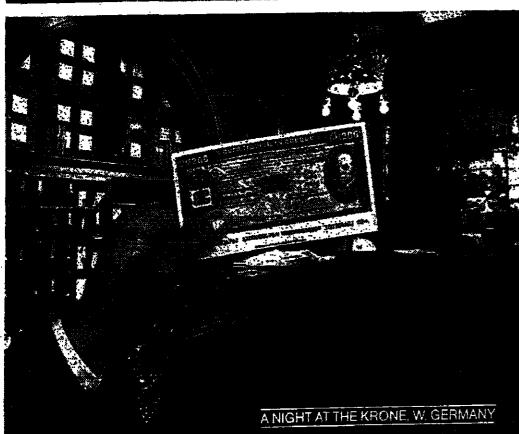
it feels it did not get enough water for irrigation under the Flood Control Act of 1934, which led to the construction of six main stem dams that flooded large areas of the state," Mr. Krchma said. "Now the state stands to make \$1.4 billion, What has not been looked at is the impact this and other proposed out-of-basin withdrawals will have on downstream states.'

Energy Transport Systems Inc. is a joint venture by Bechtel Corp., a multinational energy concern based in San Francisco; Atlantic Richfield, the nation's eighth largest petroleum company; Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, a New York investment firm; Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Co., and Texas East-

for water exceeds the capacity of Janklow say their decision to grant the respiratory problems tend to 30 rumeqiate bullet









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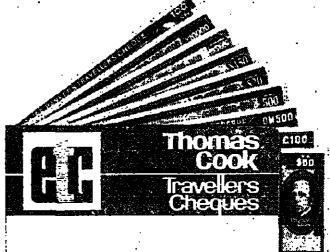
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ON ARABIC LITERATURE

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- 1. The work submitted for nomination of the prize must be printed in Arabic. The works published in foreign languages are accepted with Arabic
- 2. The work must be accomplished according to scientific research and objectives of the prize.

- 3. The work submitted should have never been awarded previously a prize by any scientific organization or international foundation.
- Nominations for this prize are acceptable from Arab and International Scientific Institutions such as Universities, Research Centers, Academies etc. The nominations of individuals and political parties will not be accepted.
- 5. The nomination papers must be written in Arabic Language giving full information about the candidate, his achievement and work, distinction in his career and attaching photocopies of his certificates, degrees, etc. and three 6 X 9 cm. photographs.
- 6. The nominations in ten copies are to be sent by registered airmail to the General Secretariat, King Faisal International Prize, P.O. Box: 352, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- 7. The last date of submission of the nomination and works is the 23rd of Dhu A!-Oe'dah 1402 A.H. (September 11, 1982). The nomination papers received after this date will not be considered unless the subject of the prize is postponed for the following year.
- 8. No nomination papers will be returned to senders
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Battle of the Airwaves Worries Polish Regime

Western Radio Stations Accused Of Inciting Workers to Disobey

By Michael Dobbs

achington Past Service WARSAW - Twiddle the knob of a shortwave radio set here and you soon come across an electronic screeching that grates on your teeth like sharp nails scraping a blackboard.

Occasionally, the noise dies away and you hear the voice of broadcasters speaking in Polish from Munich, Washington, London or Paris.

Here lies the front line of one of the most important battlegrounds in Europe: a struggle for the ears and minds of 36 million Poles.

Polish government spokesmen insist that Western radio stations broadcasting to Poland are engaging in blatant psychological war-fare. The goal, they say, is to undermine the Communist system at its weakest point as a preliminary step to the attempted dismantling of the entire Soviet bloc.

The broadcasters, by contrast, maintain that their primary purpose is to fill the information gap in Poland caused by strict censorship and the imposition of martial law last December.

Over the past few weeks, following a renewed outbreak of strikes and street demonstrations in Poland, controversy once again has surrounded the role of Western radio stations like the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, which are both U.S.-financed.

In an interview, a Polish Foreign Ministry expert on "Western prop-aganda" accused the radio stations of announcing times and places of illegal demonstrations or strikes. The official, who asked not to be named, said this amounted to disguised "incitement" of Poles to di-

sobey the Communist authorities.
The charge was dismissed as absurd by the head of Radio Free Europe's Polish section, Zdzislaw Najdet, in a telephone interview with Washington Post Bonn correpondent Bradley Graham.

He said, "It is our duty to tell the Poles what they say them-selves. We never issue appeals of our own. We sometimes even try to tone down some of the Solidarity bulletins, never changing the substance but perhaps trying to sound a little less emotional.

We have almost a complex, a hang-up, not to advise, not to encourage and not to instruct our listeners in Poland."

Despite heavy jamming, both Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America are clearly audible in Warsaw and other Polish cities at

According to a survey conduct-ed on Radio Free Europe's behalf among Polish visitors to the West before martial law, an estimated 17 million Poles (63.5 percent of the adult population) tuned in to the Munich-based radio station at least once a week. Voice of America had an estimated 9 million listeners a week, the BBC 6.7 million and the Voice of Germany 3.5 mil-

The Foreign Ministry expert said, "We are trying to develop a new propaganda formula based on speed and correct information, but it takes some time before you can get people to believe you.

'Blacklist' Alleged

Polish officials' special venom is reserved for Radio Free Europe, which they describe as a rabidly anti-Communist organization closely linked to the Central Intelligence Agency. Among the more lurid allegations printed in Polish newspapers over the past few months is that the station keeps a blacklist of thousands of Poles earmarked for imprisonment or "liq-nidation" in the event of a successful uprising against the govern-

news media, the main sources of information for the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe are the reports of 30-odd Western correspondents based in Warsaw. Sometimes entire dispatches are broadcast. This has complicated the position of U.S. journalists in Warsaw, who see their job as re-porting Poland to the United States, not to itself.

Several journalists, including this correspondent, have been summoned to the Foreign Ministry and warned about the impact of their reports within Poland.

The Foreign Ministry expert gave as an example Solidarity leaflets calling for a demonstration in Warsaw on May 3.

He said, "Let's assume that 5,000 to 10,000 such leaflets were distributed here and they reached 100,000 people. After being broad-cast on foreign radio stations, that leaflet might have reached half a million people, telling them where to assemble and at what time. This, then, becomes instigation of unrest, not simply information."

Underground Solidarity activists do not conceal the fact that one of the main purposes in dis-tributing their bulletins to Western correspondents is the hope that this information will be broadcast back to a much wider audience.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



WARSAW SHOPPERS — Lech Walesa's wife, Da and their daughter, Magda, stopped in the capital while on their way from Gdansk to visit the Solidarity leader, who is being detained in southeast Poland near the Soviet border.

UN Faces Delicate Task Apart from the official Polish over Rights in Poland

By Iain Guest

GENEVA - Buffeted between Western impatience and growing hostility from the Polish government, the United Nations is struggling to conduct a two-pronged in-vestigation into human-rights violations in Poland.

The probe is seen as one of the most sensitive undertaken by the United Nations, and it involves two separate bodies. First, there is the International Labor Organization, which is striving to keep open its lines of communication with Warsaw and at the same time to ensure a place for independent trade unions in any new legisla-

This delicate balancing act could result in success or failure at the ILO's annual conference, which began in Geneva on Wednesday. Some feel that Pope John Paul II, who is to address the meeting on June 15, could decisively influence its future direction. Poland sent only a government delegation, in an effort to avoid a public protest against any worker delegation not led by the interned leader of the Solidarity

occupied by the Falkland Islands crisis, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar will shortly have to respond to a controversial Westem resolution that was passed by the March session of the Human Rights Commission, with support from eight nonaligned delegat

The resolution called on Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to make a thorough review of human rights in Poland and to report back at the 1983 session of the commission next February. It was the first such ac-tion taken by the commission against an East European county, and it was denounced by the Poles and the Russians. Sources in Geneva say that Mr. Pérez de Cnéllar has so far shown a distinct lack of enthusiasm for the assignment, but it is viewed by some Western governments as a key test of the United Nations' human-rights machin-

ory.

Of the two, the stakes are far higher for the ILO, which was given a hint last week of the possible rewards and pitfalls that could lie ahead at a meeting of the agency's realized making proverning body. policy-making governing body.

The session had before it an ac-

count of a recent mission to Poland by a senior ILO official, Nicholas Valtikos, Mr. Valtikos, who union organization, Lech Walesa. Second, at a time when he is preis from Greece, was permitted to spend two hours with Mr. Walesa in itself a signal compliment to the ILO. He responded with a carefully balanced account of the interview, and recommended a judicious mixture of cooperation and pressure by the ILO in its future dealings with the Polish gov-

sion that Mr. Walesa - whom he described as "in good physical and moral condition, calm and relaxed, his wits sharp and his welcome cordial" - was in the mood to compromise. Mr. Walesa was reported to have agreed that Solidarity, which has been suspended since the Polish authorities imposed martial law, had moved too fast and not explained its objec-

tives clearly enough. Walesa Promises

Mr. Walesa was also reported to have promised that Solidarity would suspend strikes for "quite a long period" and enter into a "national understanding" with the government to help the country out of its economic crisis. He added that Solidarity's statutes could easily be changed to make it less political. One possibility, he said, was to incorporate the union around 40 national committees based largely on professions.

At the same time, however, Mr. Walesa reportedly warned that a feeling of revenge had been creat-ed by the riots in May, and he complained that he had not had serious meetings with any member of the government for two months. He compared the unions and the government to two boxers in a clinch and insisted that any reforms would have to ensure inde-

pendence for the unions. The job of striking a balance in their dealings with Poland was then made harder for ILO officials by the agency's policy-makers. Sources in Geneva say that a spe-cial mine-member committee that screens reports of freedom-of-association abuses for the governing body rejected Mr. Valtikos' recom-mendations as too weak. Led by unionists from Ghana, Mexico and Austria, the committee insisted on demanding freedom for all those interned after the recent riots in Poland.

The committee's report was then duly passed by the full governing body by a 45-3 vote despite protests by the Soviet Union. The debate left some officials concerned that the Poles would soon be left with little incentive to continue the dialogue. A diplomat in Geneva warned that what he called an obsession with Poland could mean that the ILO pays less attention to harassed unionists elsewhere in the

world If, as expected, the pope makes an anguished appeal to the confer-ence on behalf of his fellow Poles on June 15, the scene could be set for further pressure on the Polish government - and an angry back-

Indian Grain to Bangladesh

The Associated Press
NEW DELHI — India agreed
Wednesday to rush 100,000 tons of
wheat to Bangladesh because of
the serious food shortage caused
by these controls of failures by three consecutive crop failures there, officials said.

September 1982 Tuesday Oil and money Conference Londott. Lunch

Note these dates in your calendar now!

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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwait Oil Minister, will head a distinguished group of speakers to include: The Right Honorable Hamish Gray, M.P., U.K. Minister of State for Energy; His Excellency Abdulhady Taher, Governor, Petromin; James Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, and by satellite hook-up, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan.

For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charlesde-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, Ext.: 316. Telex: 612832.

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PEKING — Howard H. Baker

Jr. the majority leader of the U.S.

Senate, and Wednesday he had
been mable to resolve U.S. Chi-

nese differences over arms sales to Taiwan. Meanwhile, in Washington, 2 State Department spokesman said that Fish Wichser, an American woman detained in Peking as an alleged spy, would be released Thursday afternoon and told to na within 48 hours, Sen. Baker had been trying to obtain

On U.S. Chinese relations, the Tennessee Republican said that he had told Chinese leaders that he opposed changing the Taiwan Re-lations Act, which was passed by Congress after the United States normalized ties with China in 1979. The act commits Washingion to supplying Taiwan with de-

Walesa's wie he ad in the capital was Solidarity leads to do near the Soviet he

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fensive weapons.
U.S. plans to sell Taiwan military space parts worth \$60 million have caused a crisis in Washington's relations with Peking.

Sen. Baker said he had been told

by Deng Kiaoping, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, that the future of U.S.-Chinese re-lations could be jeopardized if military sales to Taiwan were contin-

Similar Warning

A similar warning was given in Tokyo by the visiting Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, who said: "If the United States persists in selling he resolution chie arms to Taiwan, it would have a very serious negative effect on relad and to reported the

Mr. Zhao, on a six-day visit to Japan, said that U.S.-Chinese ties were at an important crossroad because of the issue. He added that the key to bilater-

sion of the one or bruary. It was the fine al relations was whether Washington would respect China's sovercignty or intervene in Peking's in-ternal affairs. China regards Taiwan as an integral part of its

> In Taiwan, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, said Congress would strongly resist amending the act. He accused Peting of trying to bully the United States into abandoning Taiwan and of planning military moves against the island.

Quake Joits Yugoslav Area

BELGRADE — An earthquake measuring 5.2 on the Richter scale jolted the Kopnik Mountain area in eastern Yugoslavia about 120 miles (194 kilometers) south of the capital Wednesday, causing slight damage to houses in the villages of Blazevo and Brus but no injuries, Blazevo and Brus but no inj police said.

Sen. Baker, in Peking, said that he had appealed to Chinese offi-cials to release Miss Wichser, 28.

"I am confident the case can be said." he said. He declined to discuss Chinese egations that Miss Wichser, an English teacher and graduate stu-dent in agricultural economics,

stole state secrets.
Miss Wichser was taken into custody Friday at 1 a.m. after being called from her room at the Friendship Hotel about an urgent telegram. Friends said she resisted and was handcuffed before being led away.

Chinese police said anothicially that she was a spy, that she had worked for the CIA and that she had been under surveillance for two months

Miss Wichser has a master's de-



Discussions Hampered

Taiwan, Mr. Stoessel also revealed

hat in a recent directive, Mr.

Reagan reaffirmed a policy of

'substantial liberalization" in the

export of technology to China.

dismissal and for parliament to

make its own investigation into the

scandal were defeated in the Na-

tional Assembly after a five-day

... held in Peking working on research for her docto-

Lisa Wichser

ral degree while she was in China. Friends said Tuesday that she was planning to marry a Chinese economics student, but that the gree in Chinese studies from the marriage had not received the nec-University of Denver, and she was essary Chinese approval.

U.S., Peking Have Started Talks on Nuclear Cooperation By Bernard Gwertzman that discussions on a possible New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan agreement had been held privately with Chinese officials and had up administration has begun talks with China on the possibility of an to now been hampered by China's agreement on nuclear cooperation

refusal to sign the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapthat would enable American comons or to join the international panies to help develop China's fu-Atomic Energy Agency and abide ture nuclear power industry. This was disclosed Tuesday by by its safeguards.

China is already a producer of the deputy secretary of state, Wal ter J. Stoessel, in a policy speech nuclear weapons, but the administration is insisting that China pledge its peaceful intentions and on China in which he said that President Reagan values U.S. relations with China highly and "beinspection to demonstrate lieves it is important to work tothat it would use any help from the United States strictly for nuclear gether to expand the benefits to both countries."

China currently has no atomic power reactors, State Department officials said, but has indicated that it is thinking of starting up a program for which it would need Contending that too much attention had been paid to Washington-Peking differences over

to import Western technology and The most important project under consideration is for the con-struction of two 900-megawatt pressurized water reactors in Guangdong province, which bor-ders on Hong Kong. The Chinese

Mr. Reagan, according to Mr. Stoessel, declared that U.S. export policy "should support a secure, friendly and modernizing China." would like to sell some of the pow

Seoul Cabinet Is Shuffled Again After Scandal tion motions calling for Mr. Yoo's

SEOUL - President Chun Doo Hwan shuffled his Cabinet Wednesday for the second time in two weeks in the aftermath of a multimillion-dollar loan scandal.

Chief presidential secretary Lee Burn Suk replaced Foreign Minis-ter Lho Shin Yong, and Mr. Lho became the first career diplomat to head the Agency for National Security Planning, successor to the Korean Central Intelligence Agen-

A presidential spokesman said the head of the security agency, Yoo Hak Scong, had sendered his resignation, citing personal rea-sons. The agency has been criti-cized for failing to discover the banking and loan fraud, which the prosecution says was mastermind-ed by Lee Chul Hee, former deputy director of the KCIA.

Mr. Lee and his wife, Chang Youg Ja, were indicated with 26 others Wednesday on charges that they manipulated unofficial loan and stock markets and in two years amassed \$974 million, according to the prosecution. Among those indicted was Lee

Kyu Kwan, the uncle of President

Chun's wife, who was charged with accepting a bribe from the couple. [Song Chung Kwang, a former employee of the intelligence agen-cy, was charged with taking bribes to facilitate the couple's travels abroad, according to the Associated Press. Also indicted were six former bank executives, seven businessmen, six brokers and five aides of the couple.]

All Cabinet members offered esignations to Gen. Chun on He accepted the resignations of 11 but retained Kim Joon Sung, deputy premier and economic plan-ning minister, and Rha Woong Bae, the finance minister, to clear up the financial scandal.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party called on Gen. Chun Wednesday to dismiss Premier Yoo Chang Soon and three other

ministers, alleging a government has been placed und cover-up over the scandal. Opposi- and denied visitors.

special session on the affair. Meanwhile, veteran politician Kim Young Sam, 54, who said in an interview with The New York Times that Gen. Chun would not last in office beyond the autumn has been placed under house arrest

Plainclothes security men and police had been stationed around his house in a Seoul suburb since Tuesday afternoon, his aides said. A guard post had been set up outside his house and all visitors were

being turned away, they said. Mr. Kim was the former leader of the New Democratic Party, which was dissolved. He and 566 other politicians were banned from political activity for eight years in November, 1980.

spring" of 1968, he was a top adviser to the party leader, Alexan-

Chaudhry Elahi, Pakistani Ex-Leader, Dies

LAHORE, Pakistan - Chaudhry F. Elahi, 78, a former president of Pakistan, died Tuesday, his

Mr. Elahi resigned the presidency in September, 1978, in a dispute with Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the martial law leader, who had led a coup against Prime Minister Zul-likar Ali Bhutto in 1977. Mr. Elahi, an attorney and long-

time politician, became speaker of the Pakistani Parliament in 1972 and was elected president in 1973 under a new constitution later dropped by Gen. Zia. He remained president until his resignation in

Bernie Lay Jr. WASHINGTON (WP) - Ber-

nie Lay Jr., 72, a former military pilot and a screenwriter whose films include "I Wanted Wings" and "Twelve O'Clock High," died May 26. Mr. Lay earned Academy May 20 to take moral and political Award nominations for the screen-

plays for "Above and Beyond" and "Strategic Air Command."

Doris Leslie LONDON (AP) - Doris Leslie, 80, an English novelist and biographer, died Monday. She was

known mainly for her biographies, beginning with "Royal William," a study of King William IV published in 1940. Antonin Snejdarek

PARIS (IHT) — Antonin-Snejdarek, a Czech historian, re-

sistance leader and foreign policy adviser who became a professor of history and political science at the Sorbonne after fleeing Czechoslo-vakia in 1968, died last Friday. He was a leader of the anti-Nazi esistance in western Bohemia during World War II. As foreign poli-

cy director in the Central Commit-

tee of the Czechoslovak Commu-

nist Party during the "Prague

Levio A. Pellegrinelli KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)

der Dubcek.

Levio A. Pellegrinelli, 91, an Italian-born sculptor whose work appears in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, died Saturday.

MOSCOW (UPI) - Moteyus Y. Shumauskas, 77, former deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, has died after a long illness, Pravda said Monday.

LECCO, Italy (UPI) - Carlo Mauri, 52, a noted Italian mountain climber and explorer, died

Monday. He had explored the

Antarctic and the Amazon, and re-

traced Marco Polo's route to Chi-

Moteyus Y. Shumauskas

Carlo Mauri

er produced to Hong Kong to gain foreign currency to offset the imports. The Chinese, officials said, have told the United States that they are very interested in U.S. technology.

Smaller Plant

The second of the second

American companies, the officials said, have estimated that himdreds of millions of dollars worth of possible exports could be at stake if China goes ahead with that project. In addition, China is contemplating a smaller 300-megawatt station in Shanghai using its own technology, the officials said.
Officials said Tuesday that the

most extensive talks with the Chinese were held last fall, when James L. Malone, the assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, made an unpubli-

cized trip to China.
The Chinese were told that they must provide assurances on the penceful use of the nuclear technology and the nuclear fuel that might be provided, and guarantees against re-export.

The Chinese have told the Americans that they would only use such technology for power, but that they have problems with allowing international inspection.

to sign the treaty banning proliferation of nuclear weapons that was negotiated by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in the early 1960s. The Chinese viewed the pact as an attempt to block China from having its own nuclear weapons.

19 Die in Chinese Storms

The Associated Press HONG KONG — Torrential rains have left at least 19 persons. dead and flooded large areas of farmland in Guangdong province near China's border with Macao.

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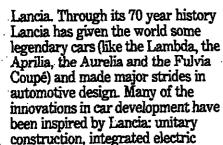
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Herald Evidence Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Westington Post

The Negotiating Partner

Ronald Reagan left for Europe Wednesday after smoothing his way with his weekend pledge on SALT-2. This is, of course, the "fatally flawed" treaty whose ratification he labored mightily to block. Now he finds it useful, if only to calm down critics.

It is, nonetheless, good to have a presidential reaffirmation of SALT-2. The reason is not simply that it will reassure the allies. It is also that Mr. Reagan's START proposals will require major policy changes by a Soviet leadership in the throes of a succession, and will take years to negotiate as well. In the interim it will be essential to have as many useful understandings and agreements in place as possible between Moscow and Washington. The question is whether the president has done as much for himself in this connection as he should.

He has matched Leonid Brezhnev's pledge to respect SALT-2 if the other does. That presumably means the two countries will not build weapons that the treaty prevents them from building. But, by not ratifying, Mr. Reagan evidently loses the provision requiring the Soviets — but not the Americans to reduce by 10 percent their missile launchers and heavy bombers. He apparently also loses use of the treaty's verification panel to check on Soviet performance.

By bowing to "existing strategic arms

agreements" - a foggy formulation - Mr. Reagan evidently means to avoid being pinned down on whether he will continue respecting the 1972 ABM treaty limiting defensive missiles. The significance of this is that "Dense Pack," the latest proposal for deploying the MX missile, entails a defensive system that violates it. From that formulation, furthermore, the president excludes two other agreements, the threshold test ban andpeaceful nuclear explosion treaties, signed in the mid-1970s but never ratified. His arms control chief, who came aboard favoring early ratification, reports that new resistance has developed in the Pentagon.

Take these unfulfilled arms control agreements, throw in assorted unratified human rights treaties and the unsigned law of the sea, and you have a country with a richly earned reputation as an unreliable negotiating partner. Other countries may have their own reasons for staying at the table, but the recent American record has got to make prospective partners wonder about the wisdom of investing the time, energy and political capital it takes to deal with the United States. The only consolation is that it is hard to imagine any past or future treaty that Mr. Reagan would send up to the Senate that would not be approved in a snap.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Long-Term Interest Rates

Have sky-high interest rates stopped you from buying a home or investing in a business? Join the frustrated crowd. The price of money may be America's hottest political issue, overshadowing even unemployment.

Yet, strangely, the Reagan administration has failed to take a simple noncontroversial step to ease the squeeze. By reducing or eliminating sales of long-term government bonds, the Treasury could reduce long-term interest rates by as much as a percentage point.

Uncle Sam finances much of the budget deficit by selling IOUs to the public. Most of this trillion-dollar-plus debt consists of short-term securities, with maturities of a few years or less. But for the last seven years the Treasury has been pursuing a new strategy, selling disproportionate amounts of securities with terms of 10 years or more. In 1975 the average federal bond matured in two and a half years. Today the average term is four years, and if Secretary Regan does not change course that figure will keep rising.

The term structure of the federal debt has never been seen as a big-league issue. When Treasury technocrats argued that longer terms would make life more convenient by reducing the portion of the total debt that would have to be refinanced each year, Congress yawned —and assented.

Now the Treasury is back on Capitol Hill,

asking permission to sell bonds of whatever term it pleases. The current plan calls for adding \$16 billion in new long-term debt. But this time some congressmen want to examine the possible adverse consequences. According to Benjamin Friedman, a Harvard economist, these could be substantial.

Suppose, he argues, that the Treasury had sold fewer long-term bonds in the 1970s and had financed the deficit instead with IOUs of just a few months' duration. More long-term funds would have been freed to build factories and homes.

For every \$1 billion of debt thus shifted, Professor Friedman estimates, long-term corporate bond rates would have fallen by onequarter of 1 percent, and stock market prices would have risen by 2 percent. By similar calculations, a policy of issuing no new longterm federal bonds would cut today's longterm rates by about one percentage point.

"Shortening" the debt is no panacea: It would modestly increase short-term rates. Only a cut in the deficit or a shift in the Federal Reserve's anti-inflationary stance is likely to bring all interest rates down sharply. Still, it is odd that an administration that wants so much to stimulate a boom in private investment has neglected to notice the effects of its own debt-management policy.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

There is no doubt that much of the trouble results from the Reagan administration's hawkish foreign policy and tough economic policies. But also contributing to the divisions is the swelling anti-bomb movement in Europe and disputes over economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. And the Falkland Islands war will cast a shadow.

Almost certainly, sky-high interest rates in the United States will draw severe censure at Versailles. All countries are losing patience on this problem and also are growing dissatisfied with the U.S. hands-off policy toward the high exchange rates for the dollar.

We want the United States to announce a timetable for bringing down the excessively high interest rates. The United States should be aware by this time that it is not in its

interest to continue to antagonize its allies. At the summit, opinion will be split over whether stress should be given to overcoming the unemployment problem or to dampening inflation. France, Italy and Canada give priority to the unemployment problem, while the United States and Britain feel it is more important to combat inflation. The summit must face the fact that to solve the problems of unemployment and inflation, the world economy must be revitalized.

Trade friction with the United States, although still present, has subsided with the announcement by Japan of its second package of measures to open its market. Washington's high appreciation of the package seems to be a signal to Japan that the United States seeks its cooperation at Versailles.

— From The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

The Equal Rights Amendment

Less than a month remains for ratification of the equal rights amendment. There are practical as well as philosophical reasons for passing this amendment — reasons that have long been debated. Women's pay still lags in comparison with that of men, women still face inconsistent state laws on community

protection under the 14th Amendment.

Only too recently, the Reagan administration's dismantling of affirmative-action programs has demonstrated the need for a firm statement of national policy on discrimination against women. Without such a policy, it will be much more difficult for women to be taken seriously as they seek to make economic and political gains.

Only a handful of state legislators stand in the way of approval of a measure that legislators representing 70 percent of the American people have already ratified.

- From the Los Angeles Times. Pride's Stakes at Stanley

In these hazardous weeks of pride and of sacrifice, all the dreary years of enfeebling neurosis have slipped away from our country. Our brave men, liberating Port Stanley, could do far more than free a village on the edge of the Antarctic from foreign occupation. They could free Britain from self-doubt.

- From the Daily Mail (London).

About a Controversial Lady

Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American ambassador to the United Nations, is not without certain qualities. She is intelligent, aggressive and outspoken. She is also an undoubted expert on Latin American politics - a subject of some importance and complexity which has rarely received the attention it deserves. She is also insubordinate, conceited and myopic. In short, like so many academics, the lady is a clever fool.

Since the eruption of the Falklands crisis she has played an extraordinary role. President Reagan is not a man to whom the ruthlessness essential to high office comes easily. It is worth remembering, however, that when Andrew Young, another maverick ambassador at the UN, went too far (by fraternizing with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization), President Carter sacked him without a moment's hesitation.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

June 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Negro Presence in Long Island

NEW YORK - Mr. Booker Washington, leader of the negro race in America, will become President Roosevelt's neighbor in Long Island this summer. The residence he has rented is in the midst of a fashionable colony whose members might not wish to have even so distinguished a negro family as neighbors; however, Mr. Washington's family has gone to Europe and he will devote the summer to the preparation of a book on the negro problem.

In London, Father Ignatius, preaching on living statuary, told his audience that its grandmothers would have been shocked at the very question of whether people should deliberately take off their clothes in public. The present tendency, he said, was a return to barbarism.

1932: Lausanne Economic Conference

LONDON - The Foreign Office is busy ascertaining the views of the other European gov-eraments regarding the economic conference proposed by the British. Regret is expressed in some quarters that, as a matter of general convenience and time-saving, the United States government does not seem disposed to send a

delegation to the conference. In Washington, leading members of the government have intimated that the United States would be willing to participate in a second phase of the Lausanne conference if the conference was transferred to London. A high official emphasized that the United States' participation at the London conference would not commit it to discussions of war debts or reparations.

Reagan's Grand TV Tour, 63 Years After Wilson

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan is off on the most spectacular Grand Tour of Europe since Woodrow Wilson led the victorious Allies to a disappointing peace conference at Versailles at

peace conference at Versailles at the end of World War I.

As president, and like Wilson, he may look back on its results with regret, but for the time being this diplomatic adventure is an actor's dream. He is not only going back to the peace at Ver-railles but will be peacetoning as sailles, but will be performing as well with the queen of England at Windsor Castle, the pope at the Vatican, and also to the strains of Wagner in the Rhineland and at

"the Wall" in Berlin. All this on worldwide television.

He was very careful to rewrite the script before he took it on the road. A year ago his foreign policy wasn't even playing very well in Peoria, and it was a flop in Europe. So he did what they do in Hollywood: "Cut," he said, "let's send this thing back for repairs."

First be toned down the martial music. He eliminated some of the more provocative personal and theological lines about the Rus-sians being liars and cheats who couldn't be trusted because they

By James Reston

didn't believe in God. Then he Russians unless they got out of didn't believe in God. Then he changed the cast at the National Security Council, and he persuaded Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger to sing "Hail to the Chief" in unison. And, presumably with the help of the surgeon general, he labeled all policies "Use only as directed," and all atom bombs "Smoking these instruments may be injurious to your health."

This has made quite a differ-

This has made quite a difference. A year ago he was insisting that he would not negotiate a nuclear

Afghamistan and stopped leaning on the Poles, and until he had es-tablished a nuclear balance. Since then he has come forward with serious proposals for the control of intermediate nuclear weapons, and agreed to start talks with Moscow on strategic nuclear weapons at the end of June and meet President Brezhnev later in the year.

end of June and meet Fresident
Brezhnev later in the year.

The Reagan administration is
still not singing in complete harmony, Some of the old tunes keep
creeping in, though in a minor key,
and occasionally Mrs. Kirkpatrick
tosses a chair out of the balcony.
But for the time being the torse di

But for the time being the tour di-rector has put to rest or at least modified the major criticisms leveled against him in Europe. These were that he was not really in charge of his own foreign pol-icy, and could not or would not choose between his divided advisers; that he was careless and even reckless in his undiplomatic lan-guage, and indifferent to the pro-tests of the NATO allies.

Now there are mutterings among his old buddies on the right that he has indeed decided against some of their most vigilant anticommunist policies; that he is not only listening to the allies but that he has Europeanized, even almost Carterized foreign policy.

How these changes have come

about is a matter of speculation and controversy in Washington. I lean to the theatrical or sports manager's theory that if a thing isn't working, you change it. Also, sometimes spectacular summit meetings influence policies rather

than the other way around.

The Reagan administration was at least partly responsible for the dramatic anti-nuclear demonstrations last year in Europe, as a resuit of its loose talk about nuclear

possibility of wirning a nuclear war, and its tendency to see international conflicts mainly in mili-

tary and anti-communist terms. Had he faced the summit meethad he taced the summit meeting in Europe this week without changing these themes, his trip would either have had to be canceled or he would have been opposed privately by the other allied leaders and publicly by great protest rallies in the streets. He where to switch although not

test railies in the streets. He chose to switch, although not really conceding that he has.

In doing so, he has not assured a welcome reception in Europe, for, his economic policy with its high interest rates and unemployment is, still an object of bitter opposition there, and he has been far less flexible in his domestic policies than his foreign ones.

than his foreign ones. During the reappraisal of his policies over the last year, at least some of his principal aides identified several reasons for the slide in the administration's public sup-port. He has dealt effectively with some of the criticisms of his foreign policy but not yet with two issues on the home front.

These are that his economic policies favor the rich, and that his policies both at home and abroad have been losing the support of women voters. To deal with these two questions he will probably have to face the opposition of precisely those conservative Reaganites who are still resentful

of his foreign policy changes. Yet the White House staff is confident that this tour, with its television diplomacy and alluring stage settings, will enhance his per-sonal popularity—and might even convince his Democratic opposition that it is better to compromise on the budget now and leave the in fight to the congressional elections in November.

01982, The New York Times

The American Position:

By Donald T. Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury

Limousines at Versailles in 1919: President Wilson looked back on that conference with regret.

WASHINGTON — The heads of state of the seven major industrial nations will meet in Versailles this week. The basic U.S. message to the summit will stress an open-marketplace philosophy.

This is the essence of the American ideal. And it is also the essence of President Ronald Reagan's approach to the international economy. We have urged, and we will continue to urge, a free and open international marketplace and a convergence of basic economic policies.

At the OECD meeting in Paris recently, there were worried projections that unem-ployment among the 24 industrialized member nations would approach 30 million this year. We pointed out that, with fully one-third of that total unemployment in the United States, we are just as deeply concerned as the rest of the world, and that we are just as dedicated to increasing real growth and employment.

If there are to be differences among the seven at the summit, they will not be over the fundamental objective of generating

real economic growth and more employment worldwide. A divergence of views if there is to be any — will be over the best means to achieve that end.

The U.S. view of the best means is based on our understanding of what produces prosperity in the first place. The public sector cannot make the economy grow, but it can set the kind of policies that will allow it to grow. That distinction is vital. This means, in the international context,

continued reduction in trade barriers. With any recession come the inevitable domestic pressures for protectionism. We are resisting those pressures at home, and are urging our trading partners to resist them as well. Protectionism is not among the policy instruments that allow true economic growth to occur.

Fortunately, there is a broad international consensus for this view. Two weeks ago in Helsinki, the 22 nations of the IMF Interim Committee formally emphasized their common conviction that current pressures for protectionism "must be firm-

ly resisted by all countries." They also spoke of a need "to eliminate these prac-tices where they already exist." This also means that there is a need for

international guidelines on foreign investment, as there are guidelines on trade under GATT, to ensure an open climate for capital flows and investment. The continued use of high and in some

cases predatory government subsidization of export credits may result in short-term gains for selected companies, but it is at the long-term expense of the world trading system on which we are all increasingly dependent. The United States will continue to press for agreement on further reduc-tions in official export credit subsidies. Last, there have been repeated suggestions for the U.S. government to "intervene" in foreign exchange markets: to buy and sell currencies to "smooth out" the

market and help get various currencies to their "proper" equilibrium. How any gov-ernment is to determine a priori what are the "proper" exchange rates is a question that the critics never quite answer.

Foreign exchange rate trends are, by and large, the products of fundamental

forces at work in a truly enormous market. The exchange markets handle as much as \$40 to \$50 billion each day. We believe that, except in cases of a truly disorderly

market, government intervention is futile. In some cases it is even counterproductive. However, while I was in Europe I pro-posed that a joint international study be undertaken to examine carefully some cases, re-examine — the broad effect of government interventions in that market. We have initiated the idea of the study and we hope that other nations will join us

in taking another look at the evidence.

It is essential that we work cooperatively toward a "convergence" of basic economic policies among the major industrialized countries, designed to achieve higher employment, lower inflation and higher growth. If, within a team of horses, one is trying to gallop, one is cantering and another is in a slow trot, there will be all kinds of problems. There will certainly not be a smooth, mutually reinforcing effort.

Similarly, severe economic dislocations and mefficiencies will occur if some countries are pursuing high-inflation, high-pro-tectionist policies while others are pursu-ing low-inflation, open-market policies.

Code phrases at Versailles will include "convergence of economic policies." That means trying to get all horses running at similar speeds. Convergence should bring lower interest rates, greater exchange rate stability and more prosperity for all. 61982, Los Angeles Tones.

In the Finest Spirit of Democracy, **Government Is Slowing Down**

WASHINGTON — The Unit- has always been inherently less ed States in recent years, in powerful than European parliathe finest spirit of democracy, has been making itself an increasingly ingovernable country. Nothing important is decided without exacting and costly litigation. Everything controversial is challenged in law and appeal. This is admirable in theoretical justice, but not so wonderful in effect, contributing to what might be called the Balkanization, from

within, of the United States. The president increasingly resembles a baroque emperor, a latter-day Hapsburg, ineffectually reigning over the equivalent of irreconcilable provinces, insurgent private and corporate interests, and moral and ideological communities ferociously intolerant of one another. One might say of Washington today what A.J.P. Taylor wrote of Hapsburg Austria: "grandiose, full of superficial life,

vet ... theater, not reality," In part this results from the faltering American sense of what Americans should want from the world, and even from life itself where a new hedonism and the old puritanism hopelessly struggle with one another, and even come to take on each other's qualities. so that self-indulgence is made obligatory and joyless. The unreal-ity also results from more tractable and tangible political changes, which might be reversed, if people wanted them reversed.

For one thing, power in Washington is much harder to get a grip on than before — harder to use. Congress now is tremendously but irrelevantly powerful, with staffs vastly increased from what they were 10 years ago. It is negative,

not positive power.

Congress is good at keeping the executive branch of government from doing what it wants to do. It even stops it sometimes from doing what the executive thinks is already settled, since the process arready settled, since the process for amending legislation now can all but totally obscure or alter what the original law was sup-posed to be about, even, some-times, producing the opposite re-sult from what had been intended. Talk in Washington is all of

frustration. There has been a huge transfer of effective power from executive to legislature as a result of the Vietnam War and of Watergate, reinforcing the obstacles to action which are written into the constitutional system, in which the three independent branches of government check one another and the political parties have no means By William Pfaff

mentary systems. With a disciplined majority in parliament, a European government can do pret-ty much what it wants. In the United States, a president

must construct new majorities in Congress on each new issue of law, and has to rely on individual political persuasion and threat when what he sees as the national interest conflicts with the local, or with what one or another special interest group wants. Some have been masters of this, such as Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson, and some, like Jimmy Carter, have been disasters.

President Reagan seemed to have recaptured a measure of lost executive power last year because of his personal persuasiveness among senators and members of the House; but that now proves to have been ephemeral. He is an undeniably nice man and was popular with the public, so Congress let him have his way for a time. He is not so popular now that his eco-nomic policies have not produced results, and he himself has shown how really unsubstantial his ideas are about where the nation stands and what he is about.

The distribution of congression-power is dispersed, horizontal, There is no longer a structure to it because the hierarchy provided by the old seniority system has been discarded. The seniority system was unfair, it disregarded merit and rewarded senility, and gave the old one-party South dispropor-tionate power. But it worked. At least it worked better than Congress works now. Leaders were in a position to control the work of Congress, rewarding the coopera-tive and punishing the wicked. Lyndon Johnson, when he was

Senate Democratic leader in the 1950s, and Sam Rayburn in the House were the last of their kind. The spectacle for one who has not spent time in Washington for more than a decade is quite the re-verse of before. Then it seemed the seat of juggernaut power, rolling over opponents; not entirely in the control of the people who thought they were in charge, but unmistakably a purposeful force in the world, to be reckoned with.

Now it seems as if blocked from effective action, burned up by domestic controversy. The papers and television obsessively describe maneuverings within Congress and the agencies of government, examining personalities and speculating upon their favor and fortune, and o discipline their legislators.

The U.S. method of government and his close advisers.

But these are the obsessions of a court. There is a striking lack of serious political ideas and of serious discussion among the hold-ers of formal power, and among

those who write about power. The Zionist Theodore Herzl said in Vienna at the turn of the century that "all activity of men begins in dream and later becomes dream once more." One problem of the United States today is that the mechanisms of government, cum-bersome to begin with, have been worsened through reform. A second is that no one any longer has a positive idea where to go. Gravity is overcome by movement; for the present, Washington is drawn down, to private and selfish interest, sectarian quarrel — theatrical

gesture in place of reality.



Who do you think is gaining power in the U.S.?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jordan's Stewardship

It is astonishing that Jordan, of all countries, should take the lead in pressing for a UN resolution charging the government of Israel with conspiring to descrate Arab holy sites. During the 19 years that the Jordanian government occupied East Jerusalem and the West Bank, that government in a planned, systematic, officially inspired campaign razed all but one of 74 Jewish synagogues (some of them centuries old) that had speed the Old City mail the land graced the Old City until the Jordanian conquest in 1948. Hundreds of Scrolls of the Law, reverently preserved for generations, were burned. Thousands of sacred books were burned.

Under Jordanian rule 38,000 of the 50,000 tombstones on the Mount of Olives were vandalized or stolen, many of them winding up in the Jordanian Army camp

in Bethany, where they were used as building material in barracks, retaining walls, paths and lat-rines. Although the camp, which was designated as a holy site by the Ministry of Religions, has been allowed to fall into disrepair, it can be viewed today.

ELIEZER WHARTMAN. Mobutu's Gains

Regarding "Mobutu, Dictator and Ally" (IHT May 12): Will the al-mighty CIA who put Mobutu into power please make sure that he is not killed when they finally decide not killed when they many eccure to topple him. The price of keeping him alive and free should be that he return all his ill-gotten gams to his country's coffers.

Greedy and morally bankrupt dictators like Mobutu and Somoza before him should not be allowed to live or die with all that money stashed away. They should be stripped of all their civil rights and reduced to the degrading and penurious state in which their lust for money and power has left so many of their countrymen.

O ABODERIN.

Important Debate

Aware of today's critical world situation and having recently no-ticed the important debate in your "Letters" section, I feel compelled to join it. I am strongly in favor of the replacing of Dr. Rex Morgan with a less soapy strip; moreover, I, feel that the painfully unfunny "Blondie" needs to be replaced. even more urgently. Two good, modern alternatives would be

Tank" and "Shoe." JOHN DONALDSON JR.

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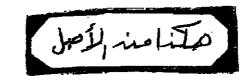
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Children's Nuclear-War Fears

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ions in November

New York Times Service TEW YORK — As children are increasingly exposed to imsees of nuclear war on television and in print, parents, teachers and mental health professionals are being controuted with the psychological effects of those images.

Some typical fears of young people were expressed at a recent meeting of Future Generations, a youth organization in New York hat opposes the nuclear-arms

Susan Markowitz, a 12-year-old endent, was talking about the first time she became aware of the possibility of nuclear war. "At the beginning of this year when the class started reading articles," she said. "I got very frightened that the world could blow up."

Rachel Dretzin, 16, said she Jackson, 12, "because we're little thought her schoolwork had been children and we didn't have any suffering lately and said she fre- fun yet." quently had nightmares. "Last week I dreamed that a bomb went off in my kitchen and there were bombs all over the house," she said. "When I walk in the street, I look at things and imagine what would happen if they just disap-

As the discussion continued, fear was mentioned in the context of the future. "If I wanted to have children, I'd want them to have a chance to live," said Arielle Eck-

my lifetime," said Susan Mar-kowitz, "and I lived through it and I would have to live in a cement box, I just wouldn't want to have a



Susan Markowitz, 12 'We're just one world."

The psychological impact on children and adolescents of "living in a world where thermonuclea disaster is a constant threat" was the subject of a just-published study conducted between 1978 and 1980 by the American Psychiatric Association.

The results, described by Dr. John E. Mack, a professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, in the April, 1981, issue of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, indicated that among 1,000 Boston, Los Angeles and Baltimore grammar and high-school students, "the imminent threat of nuclear annihilation has penetrated deeply into their consc and affected their attitudes toward

"I see children as growing up in our society with a kind of double image or double life," said Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, a professor of psychiatry at Yale University Medical School. "They grow up with the usual mixture of a sense of security and elements of insecurity and expect to live out their lives in traditional fashion. But they have another mind-set that includes the possibility of every-thing themselves and their parents and everyone they have known or touched, being suddenly annihilat-

Common Reaction

Anger is a common reaction to this uncertainty about the future. Fourteen-year-old Marc Auer-bach, described at the Future Generations meeting his reaction to a recent television program: "This guy from the emergency manage-ment something or other said nu-clear war would be a catastrophe but it wouldn't be unmanageable. I nearly threw something at my TV set. Here was this guy, 55 or 60 or so, and he has lived his life, but he has the nerve to say that a nuclear war in which I would probably die would be manageable."

If anger and fear remain unspo ken, other behavior may express a sense of impermanence. "Young people may go in for things that have immediate rewards, that are meaningful to them right now," said Dr. Sibylle Escalona, profes-sor of psychiatry at the Albert Ein-stein College of Medicine. She mentioned drugs and alcohol as "classic examples of doing some-thing that is exciting right now and is not a part of reaching a future goal." The interest in mysticism and the occult among older teen-agers, she said, may also signify a lack of confidence in the real

Students have been bringing a lot of fear into the classroom in the last year," said Roberta Snow, a teac er at Brookline (Mass.) High School and president of the na-tional board of Educators for Social Responsibility.

How to talk to children about the issue of nuclear war, in the classroom and at home, was an issue raised at a recent meeting of about 150 teachers and parents at the Little Red School House in Greenwich Village. It was spon-sored by Parents and Friends for Children's Survival, which, according to Sue Young, a board mem-ber, is "an anti-nuclear-war group that has become concerned with the psychological well-being of

"I want to encourage children to express their fears," a teacher said, "but how am I going to present the concept of nuclear war to my class?"

"We should point out how people have always solved problems throughout history," another teacher replied. "You have to treat children like competent thinkers."
"I've never heard my kids talk
about nuclear bombs," a mother
said. "Should I bring it up with

"In a way it's a little like sex education," said Florence Volkman Pincus, a professor of psychology at City College in New York

"You can't introduce the subject out of the blue. You have to first After retiring from the Navy in 1970, he joined with Richard Sherwin, a California businessfind out what they know." A father addressed a more basic

issue. "How do you deal with kids" questions about death in the context of nuclear-war death?" he asked. A silence descended on the meeting hall.

"Just as a kid is struggling with the idea of death and the truth that death is final," said Lifton in a subsequent interview, "the child is exposed to images of extinction through the media. In that way the

Women Careerists Pay for Success

NEW YORK - Women who are executives in some of America's largest corporations are well paid and enjoy their affluence, but most feel that to achieve their successes they have had to secrifice marriages and families as well as travd, cultural activities and leisure

They also believe that they are more competent than their male counterparts and that their sex has been somewhat of a hindrance to their hard-won successes, according to a a recent poll of 107 female corporate vice presidents taken by

Kane, Parsons & Associates. According to Wayne Parsons, who directed the survey, the women questioned are employed by the country's largest corporations. A surprising finding of the poll was that none of the women questioned were in industrial companies. "Rather they have been successful in banks, retailing, insurance, areas like that," said Par-

with massive death instead of the appropriate idea of older people "And where there is great diffi-

culty in absorbing the idea of death, there is parallel difficulty in living a full life."

On a number of occasions my 6-year-old has said. There is going to be a war and we'll be killed.' tell her it's not inevitable, that peo-ple can do something. I've taken the children to demonstrations.

The idea of beloing was taken a step further by some children in Plainfield, Vt., a year or so ago. "We'd been talking about the nu-

the idea of collecting letters to the president from kids."
"If children realize that they and tion-signing show that we're doing something."

know what's happening, it just gets more and more scary.

tablishing itself as the showbiz an-By Sheridan Morley swer to Glyndebourne; two of last International Herold Tribuni year's four shows were new musi-ONDON - By the bad luck of cals and this year we are already the West End draw, a new and worthy but immensely dull Susannah York "Hedda Gabler"

which was a decade ago electrified

by Maggie Smith in Ingmar Berg-man's classic production of this

same play. Try as one may, it is

impossible to banish the echoes of that other "Hedda"; though there

have been many since, some much

worse than the current one and a few rather better, it is still the

the drama as if on roller skates,

nal suicide is no more than the so-

by Judge Brack in the curtain line.

manic turn it is he who holds cen-

ter stage, he (far more than Tom

Bell's impoetic Lovborg) whom

one expects to see wearing the vine leaves in his hair, he who finally

does a remarkable scene or two as

the prowl. Elsewhere the casting is

getting a return to "Valmouth," Sandy Wilson's long-lost classic of has ended up at precisely the same theater, the cavernous Cambridge, the late 1950s in its first stage revival. Classic in score, that is: No musical written in England in the 30 years that separate Coward's "Bitter Sweet" from Lionel Bart's "Oliver" has a more impressive soquence of numbers from the title song through "Magic Fingers" and "Big Best Shoes" all the way to the "Cathedral of Clemenza" and "I Will Miss You."

A Bland Staging of 'Hedda Gabler'

The trouble, now as during the original and all-too-brief London Bergman version that illuminated the manuscript and not only in that melodramatic moment when run 20 years ago, is of course the Hedda is actually burning it. book; though the composer has brought in Cardinal Pirelli from an What we have here is a brisk. cool, but curiously undramatic altogether different novel to boost canter through the text put together by Donald McWhinnie in a rethe second half, plots were never Ronald Firbank's strongest suit. gional rep tradition of about the middle 1950s. York offers us neinor indeed, have they been Sandy Wilson's, as any synopsis of "The Boyfriend" might indicate. ther Hedda the ice queen horing herself to death nor Hedda the demon lover luring Lovborg to his doom. Instead she glides through

What we get therefore are some marvelous characters and some superlative songs in search of a cen-tral focus; the dialogue, especially central to the events around her, when spoken by Fenella Fielding, yet not of their making, so that fiwho is now so far over the top as to be almost out of sight, sounds like Evelyn Waugh rewritten by Oscar Wilde and you can't ask This therefore becomes Brack's much more than that when dealing with high-camp Catholicism run evening: in Tom Baker's sinister.

But in treating it as a minor and eccentric spa operetta that had best be left to sort itself out, John Dexter has failed to give the show the shape it needs if it is not to galvanizes this production into some sort of life. Irene Handl also subside into a baroque shamble The scenes involving Mrs. Hurstpi-erpoint and Mrs. Thoroughfare, the old aunt, conceiving her as a sort of Norwegian Miss Marple on for instance, need to be played as swiftly and precisely as the teafatally bland — this must be the first "Hedda" of recent times in party sequence in "Pygmalion"; if, as on the first night, they are which Tesman and Lovborg have been virtually interchangeable. played through a fog of uncertainty, and if Sir Robert Helpmann as e cardinal is so badly miked that Meanwhile out in West Sassex, he looks like a ventriloquist who Patrick Garland's Chichester is eshas thrown his voice and failed to

get it back, then clearly there's a lot more rehearsing to be done. But when it is done, in there somewhere remains a magical entertain-

"Valmouth" has many problems in terms of a new lease of London life, not least the fact that it is a big musical (a cast of 20, orchestra of six stuck up a palm tree) in need of a small theater. But Ronald Firbank himself was a master of the unlikely ("Order me," he once commanded Sewell Stokes while they were supposed to be having tea in a Lyons' Corner House, "herons' eggs whipped with wine into an amber foam") and it would be lovely if this unlikeliest of musicals, complete with Bertice Read-ing dressed like a driver-operated bus and Doris Hare as the 120year-old Granny Tooke, could reach a mass audience. Where else in the world but in "Valmouth" do people amuse themselves smacking the hermaphrodite?

To get back to a kind of reality, the Manchester Royal Exchange (as part of its exchange program with the Milwaukee Repertory Company) is currently reviving Sidney Kingsley's "Detective Story," the play that did for New York cops much what "The Front Page" did for Chicago journalists. Thirty years after its first production, this long saga of cops and robbers, spread over three acts during a single night in a precinct somewhere downtown, looks both crowded and cumbersome; but it was here that every television crime show from "Naked City" through "Kojak" to "Starsky" started, and for that reason alone the play is worth another look. nor the star (Daniel Mooney), who have come over from Milwankee. seem at home with the circular surroundings of the Royal Exchange. however, and memories of the de-finitive Kirk Douglas movie are

A California Zinfandel

I vine stalks are old and gnarled like the trunks of trees, some of them as thick as a man's

The vineyard consists of only 50

thigh, and they date back to the turn of the century. They are brittle with age and sometimes crack when bumped by a picker. Because the vines are so old, the grapes yield only miserly amounts of uice, but it is very concentrated uice, and the wine that results is intensely rich and spicy, the quin-tessential zinfandel of California.

acres lying here in the Sonoma Valley, and it is the primary source.

lonight could be

ing a filing with Lady Luck Vhat more exciting way to inwind and relax make your evening out an vening to remember, discove iese 3 ditterina alt-edgad

Aachen (Alxila)

here. Avantgarde interiors ith more than 100 works by eding contemporary artists ichelin star) 🧎 Dancing in

Oeynhausen

aming salons in the midst of ne lovely Kurpark, Sophistiated ambience created by movative architecture, lighting, oter and art. Gourmet dining

liot machines, Roulette, Black

ack dally from 3 p.m.

Spielcasino

Marm, inviting club atmosphere n celebrated Bottcherstrasse Choice dishes in the Flett Restaurant, drinks in the lautilus Bar

Roulette Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.

Messieurs, Mesdames -Faites vos jeux.

By Terry Robards for the zinfandel grapes of the Lytton Springs Winery, a modern structure that stands among the New York Times Service
LTEALDSBURG, Calif. -- The vines and keeps winning prizes year after year for the high quality

of its production. Berry Quality

Marc Anerbach, 14

The Lytton Springs wines have what is called berry quality, meaning that the texture and intense flavor of individual grapes can almost be sensed in the mouth. The fruit is full and rich and generous, yet the wine is completely dry and testes astringent when drunk too young, before it is four or five

It is a style of zinfandel made less and less often in California these days, largely for economic reasons. Old vineyards are usually replanted with new vines yielding two or three times as much grape tomage. Greater tomage usually means lighter wines of less intensity and character.

Bura (Walt) Walters, a former Navy cook who is the wine maker and part owner of Lytton Springs, is committed to the old vines and their modest yields. I tried making it with younger vines and you just don't get the complexity," he says in the drawl of his native Mississippi. "You get anemic wines."

23 Years in Navy

Walters spent 23 years in the Navy. "I'm not an oenologist," he says. "I pray a lot and I lose a lot of sleep." Unlike many other modern wine makers, he did not study for an oenology degree at the University of California at Davis. "I went to a three-day seminar at Davis once," he says, "but mainly listened to the old Italians around here. I kept my eyes and ears open and I learned."

He wears green work clothes and is tall, lean and weatherbear-en. Now 51, he did not make his

first commercial wine until he was 45. The Lytton Springs 1975 won a bronze medal at the Sonoma Harvest Fair, "the first commercial wine I ever made," he says.

man, and began planning the Lyt-ton Springs operation. The vine-yard was purchased in 1971 and the equipment for the winery was bought secondhand in 1974 from a bankrupt producer in Denver.

Began Production in 1975

In 1975 they hauled some of the equipment up to the Vina Vista Vineyard in Geyserville, another Sonoma wine town, and began production of Lytton Springs wine there on a modest scale. Mean-while, Ridge Vineyards was pur-chasing the bulk of the Lytton Springs grapes and using them to

make its own wines.
Paul Draper, the Ridge wine
maker, had built a reputation for making some of the best zinfandels in California and the Ridge bot-things bearing the Lytton Springs designation on their labels were sought by zinfandel devotees. The Ridge Lytton Springs 1974 was a

"Paul Draper put us on the map," said Walters. Meanwhile, Walters was learning wine making at Vina Vista. He made 600 cases of wine there in 1975 and 822 cases in 1976.

A year later the winery at Lytton Springs had been completed. "I pulled my gear out, brought my equipment down here and was going full bore in "7," he says.

The last Lytton Springs vintage bottled by Ridge was the 1976.

Last year the production of Lytton Springs Winery totaled 6,000 cases and this year there will be 7,000. The yield from the old vines is a meager one and a half tons of grapes an acre, compared with the five tons or more that other zinfandel vineyards typically produce.



idea of death becomes confused for Nuclear Disarmament,

At the Little Red School House meeting. Eva Hanhardt, the mother of children ages 6 and 9, told how she had handled the sub-

They see other people there and feel that their presence is helping,

clear arms race and how terribly dangerous it was," said Nessa Radangerous it was, soon in the planning committee of Children's Campaign and Nuclear Disarmament, "We said, 'We can't just sit around talk-ing about it.' So we came up with

other people are attempting to do something about this, they will feel less fear," said Dr. June Jackson Christmas, a psychiatrist who is professor of behavioral science at City College and was commissioner of mental health for New York City from 1972 until 1980. "I think that the letter-writing and the peti-

Or as Arielle Eckstut said. "A lot of adults just ignore it. And the fears build up, because if you don't

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Reagan's Goals for Versailles Conference: Liberalization and Growth in World Trade

By Axel Krause

tional Herald Tribune DARIS - The Reagan administration will firmly press its allies at their conference in Versailles to make tangible progress on what it regards as a key ingredient of the West's eco-

nomic recovery -- trade liberalization. This may prove to be one of Washington's most difficult tasks of persuasion during the behind-the-scenes negotiations at the economic conference, according to U.S. and West Eu-

ropean analysts. The conference starts Friday.
The dilemma facing the administration is that the U.S. initiative occurs while the world's economic system is strained by stagnating industrial output, growing protectionism and controversy over the effectiveness of multilateral organizations.

The tensions are being exacerbated by acrimonious bickering between the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan over access to one another's markets.

Volume of Imports

Meantime, according to most government and private forecasts, the volume of world im-ports in all goods and services will probably not rise by more than about 3.5 percent during 1982, after having climbed by less than I percent last year.

"The present state of world trade is at its

gloomiest since the war," said Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's director-general for external

In varying degrees, the 10 Common Market nations are mildly supportive or skeptical of the U.S. initiative, which will be presented during the meetings. Japan, another key participant, is noncommital.

"Washington is determined to propose steps aimed at expanding trade in areas it regards as important - we are frankly skeptical about this being the moment, or the way, to get out of the present crisis," said a West European official who declined to be identified.

Emphasizing that EEC unemployment is approaching 11 million and that the community is running substantial and growing trade defi-cits with both the United States and Japan, the official noted that key member states - mainly France - are understandably cool to Washington's other major trade-related proposals, notably those affecting East-West trade.

The notable source of simmering transatlantic controversy — and emerging debate at Versailles — is the U.S. drive to tighten the terms of export credits to the Soviet Union.

"We expect to be talking quite a lot about trade at Versailles, and there should be some hard bargaining on these issues," said a senior EEC official, who also declined to be identi-

Setting the tone for the administration's approach to trading with non-Communist na-tions, President Reagan recently told several West European journalists in Washington that "you can't correct unemployment unless you correct the problems that have caused a virtually worldwide recession, and these have to do with trade, imports and exports."

More specifically, the administration will be seeking a commitment from its allies to renew their endorsement of the multilateral trading system and to pursue reduction of barriers in several key sectors: the fast-growing service industries, high technology and investments in foreign countries.

Each of these sectors are expanding swiftly, representing billions of dollars in annual turn-over, and in each the United States is a leading

The administration is hoping that partici-pants will strongly and formally back its proposals and agree to place them on the agenda of a ministerial meeting on trade being organized by the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November.

Congressional Hearing

"We are desperately close to undoing the multilateral trading system, and either we improve it and strengthen its capacity to resolve problems or risk its deterioration," Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said during a congressional hearing in Washington last week.

"The ministerial meeting of the GATT this fall is an historic opportunity to address the trade issues of the '80s," Mr. Hormats added.

Already a wide range of steps and studies are under way to prepare future liberalization of trade in goods and services. According to officials recently interviewed in Paris, Brussels, Geneva and Washington, these include the fol-

• The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development obtained approval at its annual ministerial meeting in Paris last month to accelerate detailed analyses of the obstacles to trade and investment in high technology. services, agriculture and other forms of restrictive business practices.

The OECD strategy is to prepare the groundwork for the GATT ministerial meeting among its 24 members during the next few months. "We are still not sure how the Geneva meeting will work and the role of the developing nations, so we will keep the work here for the time being," a senior OECD official in Par-

• In Geneva, GATT officials are actively preparing the ministerial meeting scheduled for Nov. 22-26 in which many of its 87 member nations will participate. A draft statement of objectives and a tentative agenda will be circulated this summer, aiming at substantially reducing worldwide barriers to trade in goods

A strong push from the Versailles summit could have considerable, positive fallout for our ministerial meeting and trade liberaliza-tion generally," a senior GATT official said.

· Japan's latest effort to appease its Western trading partners with a package of tariff reductions and other measures designed to en-courage imports is still being viewed with skep-ticism by senior U.S. and EEC officials. But officials regard the effort as politically significant, which will help ease pressures on Japan during the Versailles conference and beyond.

"The Japanese move is significant and will help establish momentum for others — we " said a senior U.S. official participating

 The International Chamber of Commerce in a statement issued Tuesday urged the parti-cipants to "put their collective political weight behind efforts" to strengthen the GATT and to avert what the chamber termed "a trade conflict that would jeopardize chances for world economic recovery.

Both GATT and the International Chamber of Commerce have reported record numbers of cases of violations of long-established trading rules, and no easing of protectionist pressures

mistic sign these days is that governments are intensifying their contacts and are talking more about solving trade problems," GATT official said.

Not Equipped to Cope

Some independent economists believe that the multilateral agencies are not equipped to cope with growing protectionism, particularly trade barriers established domestically in the form of subsidies, tax advantages, discriminat-ing testing procedures and other forms of what have been called "distortions - behind the

"GATT, which is supposed to be the guardian of the trading system obviously is not able to cope effectively, and OECD apparently is being reduced to a role of study of reflection said Albert Bressand, deputy director of the French Institute for International Relations.

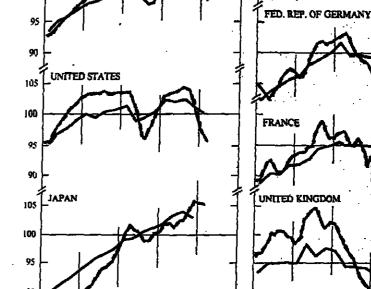
Mr. Bressand, author of a report on the state of the world economy published by the institute last week, said that he was not particularly hopeful the Versailles conference would make significant headway on trade liberalization. "There apparently is little political will for an overall international strategy among the allies." he said.

West Germany's economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, is among those particularly troubled by what he recently termed "massive" promotion of international competitiveness of selected branches of industry. Although he and other officials hardly ever cite the countries they have in mind, privately they state they refer primarily to France's growing government financial support for its nationalized in-dustries and to Japan's traditional aid to its

French Position

Such measures, Mr. Lambsdorff recently told OECD economic ministers, "result in a very pronounced aggressive export strategy, and for me this no longer constitutes fundamentally desirable competition in which companies attempt to boost their export perform-

France for its part has no intentions of being singled out as the only guilty party regarding protectionist behavior.



ITALY

SEVEN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

CANADA

President François Mitterrand told a group of American reporters during a breakfast meeting at the Elysée Palace last Friday that he considered that "all countries are protectionist" and that he was counting on the parti-cipants at Versailles to "place all our cards on

no intentions of supporting proposals aimed at reforming the multilateral trading system. What the conference needs to accomplish Mr. Mitterrand suggested, is "not to rebuild the

The French leader also indicated that he had

Milling.

FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Secrecy and Splendor Reign as Sun King's Château Is Prepared for Summit

By Mary Blume

onal Herold Tribune

PARIS - The Château of Versailles, a building so extravagant that on his deathbed Louis XIV begged his heir not to follow his elaborate example, was chosen over 18 sites in France for the setting of the summit conference on world economic problems.

Versailles reflects France's preferred image of itself, a presidential spokesman said, and on the practical side it is easy to close off the château and its grounds, it is close to Paris and it costs less than the other places that were

lic, French officials have ridiculed published reports that they are the franc equivalent of at least \$11 million and perhaps \$13 million although observers tend to believe the reports. Official spokesmen said that the Versailles conference will cost less than those at Venice and Ottawa, in which about the same number of people were involved. "It will cost less because we are using only administration personnel and resources without calling in private companies as they did at Ottawa and Venice."

anon at Versailles, with delegation leaders at the nearby Trianon Palace Hotel. The Grand Trianon, in pink marble and stone, was designed by Mansart for Louis XIV. Its furniture was dispersed during the Revolution and it was refurnished by Napoleon. It was restored in 1965 by De Gaulle to receive visiting heads of state, and its Empire interior is quite ugly, at the same time rigid and gaudy. It has in one wing 32 rooms that can be used as private quarters and so there were no problems in accommodating the eight top representatives, each of whom will have a four-room suite. At least one bathroom had to be added, although others have reportedly been refurbished. In the drawer of each bedroom's night table will be a luxuriously bound book about Socialist

The conference, which will begin with a working dinner on Friday, will end with a gala dinner on Sunday in the Galerie des Glaces, where the Versailles Treaty was signed on June 28, 1919. (The sign commemorating the ceremony during which Germany was presented with the conditions of the Versailles Treaty has been taken down so as not to offend the Bonn delegation.) Most details of divertissements planned for this and other dinners are still se-

The cooking for the heads of state will be done by four young nouvelle cuisine chefs, in-cluding two well-known for their restaurants in the Paris area, Gerard Pangaud and Michel Pasquet; the other two are Jean Bardet and Marcel Thomas, from the provinces. They will prepare all the meals together, with their 25 helpers. The president's office has asked that menus be kept secret, recommending only that they use French regional products and avoid entrails and such delicacies as snails and The meals will in fact be prepared at Mr.

Paneaud's restaurant in Boulogne-Billancourt. and will be reheated at Versailles, where a makeshift kitchen has been installed near the Galerie des Glaces. Caterers will feed the delegation and the press. Other scheduled enter-tainments include an operetta, a song recital and a fireworks display on Sunday that is expected to be shown on international television. The actual summit meeting will be held in the Salle du Sacre (Coronation Room), decorated with paintings by David and portraits of

Napoleon. Details of special furnishings for the summit meeting are yet another secret. Luncheons for the heads of delegations will be held in the Salon de la Paix, which has a

painting of Louis XIV bringing peace to Europe. Members of delegations will eat in the Galerie des Batailles, decorated with 33 paintings representing French victories. The Galerie des Batailles is in the south wing, where the delegations will be doing their work while the conference is held in the central part of the

The south wing was badly damaged by a Breton separatist's bomb in 1978 that destroyed a number of rooms. Restoration was hastened for the summit meeting, as was the entire restoration program for the parts of the château visible to dignitaries. The château staff is said to be very pleased to get work done in months rather than years. Pierre Lemoine, the curator of Versailles, said, "We simply accelerated the restoration program dein 1978 under which Versailles was granted 200 million francs." Presumably this makes up for the fact, loudly protested by neighboring merchants and others dependent on the tourist trade, that the château and grounds were closed to the public on May 24 and will remain off-limits until Monday. (Overhead airspace has also been closed, with anti-aircraft weapons and interceptors stand-

ing by.)
In the south wing, offices for each delegation have been set up under huge, freshly varn-ished paintings of Napoleonic battles and treaty talks. Plastic-topped desks and fluorescent tubes have been installed.

While separated from the actual conference egations will be in close electronic touch. The French are very proud that the highly advanced communications systems they have set up are all French and did not necessitate dieging up grounds. The system includes a memory bank for journalists so that if they want to know, for example, about French-Japanese trade agreements since 1922, they need only push a button to get the answer on a screen.

Press Area

The journalists — about 2,000 are expected — will work in the Orangerie from which 1,300 orange, palm and pomegranate trees have been displaced (actually, since the time of Louis XIV they always come out of doors on May

15). Under the beautiful vanited ceilings, bar-tleship gray partitions have been erected to serve as offices, editing rooms and television centers. The press center will be open 24 hours a day and even has an Air France ticket office. The heads of state will arrive by helicopters,

which will land near the axis of the grand canal and the Apollo basin, where a podium that can hold 150 people will be raised. Each chief will have an official reception in the court of the Grand Trianon with music from the Garde Républicaine and a brief chat with President François Mitterrand. The great fountains will be playing when the chiefs land, although not at their full beight, as that would obscure the view of the chateau

French officials seem to have chosen the château space to be used very shrewdly, selecting the less valuable parts except for the gala in the Galerie des Glaces. Heads of delegations will walk past Marie-Antoinette's bed - which she abandoned in some haste on Oct. 6, 1789 - on their way to luncheon in the Salon de la Paix, but for the most part they will be using later and less fragile parts of the buildings, which are, however, full of the requisite sumptuousness and pomp.

'Silent Spring': Its Warning on Pollution Is Still Echoing After 20 Years

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — It is 20 years since Rachel
Carson's "Silent Spring" first warned
against the environmental and health damage caused by chemical pesticides. In the years since, her book has often been cited as perhaps the most influential single factor in creating public concern about the future of the world's ecology. It was Rachel Carson, many people agree, who initiated the modern environme

And the practical impact in some important areas was enormous as well. Her concerns about the deadly effects on animals of DDT and other so-called persistent pesticides, for example, became public concerns. And this public attitude eventually led the federal government to establish the Environmental Protection Agency and stricter governmental regulation of pesticides, including partial bans on some of the most controversial chemicals. Among the positive results have been a shift away from persistent chemicals, which remain in the environment for years; a reduction in pesticide residues found in the human body; the recovery of some endangered species; and a lessening of pesticide residues in air, water and soil.

Nevertheless, environmentalists and pesticide advocates alike now believe that "Silent Spring," despite its broad importance to the environmental movement, on balance, has had only limited influence in the area of its chief concern — pesticides, which include insecti-cides, herbicides and other chemical pestkillers. Although there have been important changes in the kinds of chemicals used, the total volume of pesticides used in the United States has continued to soar, unabated.

More Than Ever

"We're treating more acres and using more pesticides than ever before," says David Pimentel, a professor of entomology and agricultural sciences at Cornell University and a longtime foe of the overuse of chemicals. "Even after Rachel Carson, we haven't gained a

"Agriculture goes on being increasingly chemicalized," agrees Boisie E. Day, professor emeritus of plant physiology at the University of California's Berkeley campus and a leading proponent of herbicides, "because fundamentally, agriculture is a chemical business, and no diatribe will change it. That's just the way it

Miss Carson's book caused a sensation when major excerpts were published in The New Yorker magazine in June, 1962, and when the full text was published the following fall. It was warmly praised for its sensitive portrayal of the capacity of man to disrupt nature, and it was bitterly attacked as an emotional tirade

against beneficial chemicals. Miss Carson's major theme was that pests must be treated as part of a natural balance in which various life forms help keep each other in check. By indiscriminately spraying chemicals hither and you, she warned, the pest con-trollers were inadvertently destroying beneficial insects and, as the poisons concentrated and magnified in the food chain, many were killing birds and fish and other wildlife as well.

Often the result was worse, she said, than the original problem — the target pests developed resistance to the chemicals and, with their natural enemies wiped out returned to proliferate out of control. Miss Carson concentrated her fire primarily on insecticides, the predominant pesticides of her day, but also expressed concern about herbicides, the weed killers that were coming into increasing use. She was particularly worried about the so-

called persistent or "hard" pesticides that re-main active in the environment for years and that were already invading the tissues of virtually all Americans, with health consequences that could not be foreseen. She especially favored biological controls - the use of predators, diseases and sterilizers to attack insect pests - on the grounds that such controls are often more effective and more selective in their action than are chemicals.

Some scientists believe that her book, a de-

liberately one-sided polemic that had few good words for pesticides, has had a destructive impact. They believe that "Silent Spring" raised

cial in producing food and fiber and whose side effects are not all that drastic. Norman E. Borlang, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in developing new strains of wheat, once blamed the "best-selling, half-science, half-fiction novel "Silent Spring" for instigating a "vicious, hysterical propaganda campaign against the use of agricultural chemi-

However, other pest-control experts consider Miss Carson clairvovant. "I don't see much she said that hasn't come to pass in one way or another," said Robert L. Metcalf, professor of entomology at the University of Illinois, a past president of the Entomological Society of

"She was very much concerned about the lack of selectivity in pesticides," he said, "and that's just about as great a problem today as in 1962. She talked about the need for biological controls and about better ways of sharing the Earth with natural creatures, and that problem persists today. She warned about insects be-coming resistant to chemicals, and now more than 400 species of pests are resistant to one or more pesticides."

If Miss Carson was upset at the volume of pesticides spread over the American landscape

in the early 1960s, she would be appalled at the quantities used today. Production of syn-thetic organic pesticides in the United States has doubled in the last two decades — from 730 million pounds of active ingredients in 1962 to almost 1.5 billion pounds in 1980 -reflecting increases in both domestic use and

Within that total, the quantity of insecticides, Miss Carson's chief concern, has grown only slightly, and fungicide production has leveled off, too. But there has been an explosive growth in production and use of herbicides. Farmers and land managers have found that chemicals are the cheapest and easiest way to get rid of unwanted vegetation. And the widespread adoption of "no till" farming to halt erosion has required herbicides to kill weeds that would otherwise be eliminated by

By one count, the area doused with herbicides in the United States jumped to 250 million acres in 1977 from 71 million acres in 1962. Herbicides now comprise the bulk of all pesticides used in the country, and experts expect the quantities to keep growing.

Opinions differ on whether herbicides pose

a greater or lesser danger than the insecticides that predominated in Miss Carson's day. Some

environmentalists expect herbicides to become as big a health and environmental issue in the 1980s as insecticides were in the 1960s and 1970s. They view the controversy over Agent Orange, a mixture of chemicals used to defoliate jungles in Vietnam, as a harbinger of future battles over herbicides.

But others consider herbicides more benign than insecticides because most dissipate quick-ly and, while lethal to plants, are often harmss to humans, who have an entirely different biochemical mechanism. Boric acid, for exam-ple, kills vegetation but soothes the human eye. The effect seems to be random. Some berbicides are toxic to animals, others are not. The long-term health hazards of herbicides remain in dispute.

One trend that would please Miss Carson is a shift away from the use of long-lasting chemicals toward those that dissipate more quickly in the environment. The shift has come about partly because the persistent pesticides were running into problems of insect resistance, and partly because of regulatory crackdowns and court actions. Many of the chemical "elixirs of death" that Miss Carson most deplored such as DDT, chlordane, heptachlor, dieldrin

and aldrin — have been banned.

These changing pesticide patterns have led

to a perceptible improvement in various indicators of environmental contamination and human health hazards.

Frederick W. Kutz, who heads pesticide monitoring programs for the Environmental Protection Agency, said that pesticide residues found in shell and fin fish, air, water, soil and food all showed signs of diminishing during the 1970s. Even Mr. Pimentel, the Cornell critic of chemical abuses, considers the environmental gains "a real accomplishment" and a boon to wildlife that was threatened with ex-inction. "It looks like the peregrine falcon, the eagle and the osprey are doing better than in

the past," he says.

Shirley A. Briggs, a friend and colleague of Miss Carson who is executive director of the Rachel Carson Council, also rejoices that the banning of DDT from agricultural uses "has already enabled highly susceptible species, including the brown pelican and the bald eagle, to make some gains back from threatened extinction.

The most important health indicator -- the body burden of pesticides found in the average American — has also registered improvement. Traces of pesticide are still found in the fatty tissue of virtually all Americans tested, but the average amount found has been decreasing largely because the younger age groups have experienced less exposure to the persistent per-ticides that are being phased out. The biggest decline has been registered by DDT, but EPA officials report a perceptible drop during the 1970s in essentially all other pesticides mea-

sured in human fatty tissue as well. Significance in Dispute

The health significance of this body burden remains in dispute. The view espoused by Rachel Carson and by many environmentalists today is that the pesticide residues are bound to be harmful.

Lewis Regenstein, vice president of the Fund for Animals and author of a new book on chemical hazards, said in an interview: "On the 20th anniversary of 'Silent Spring,' pesticides and other deadly chemicals ren greater threat than ever. We're in the midst of a cancer epidemic, a lot of it associated with toxic chemicals. Pesticides are certainly a major factor."

But an emerging consensus of cancer expens holds that there is, in fact, nothing approaching a cancer epidemic yet visible and little evidence that the explosive growth in synthetic organic chemicals is a major factor in cancer. Environmental scientists still find two

health trends worrisome. Pesticide residues continue to show up in wells at various points around the nation, suggesting to some that there may be a long-term hazard from contamination of drinking water. And the environmental improvement from curbing persistent pesticides has been gained at the expense of introducing a more immediate hazard. The nonpersistent pesticides that have been substituted are more acutely toxic and pose a greater immediate health risk to the farmworkers and others who apply them.

Rachel Carson: From Lyrical to Polemical

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — She once told a friend
that in the next life she wanted to be reincarnated as a tern, the swift and graceful bird that epitomized the wildlife and ocean shore she loved so well. And it was this concern for the world of nature that eventually led Rachel Carson to draft the often bitter landmark work, "Silent Spring."

A well-documented study of the dire environmental consequences that could result from the overuse of synthetic organic pesticides, "Silent Spring" created a controversy that is still flaring.

The woman who created both the controversy and the crusade was a retiring person who was described by her publisher as "a trained scientist with a poet's wonder." Rachel Louise Carson, who died in 1964,

just two years after the publication of "Silent Spring," was born on May 27, 1907, in Springdale, Pa., a town far from the ocean. But from the time she could read the poetry of John Masefield, she was entranced by the sea and the world of nature. "Ever since childhood I've been fascinated by the sea. and my mind has stored up everything I've ever learned about it," she said in an inter-

view in 1962. In Springdale she was raised by her mother, who took her daughter for explorations in the nearby woods as soon as the

child was old enough to walk. Her mother is credited with teaching her as a tiny child the joy of the out-of-doors and the lore of the creatures of the streams and ponds near her home. Soon the daughter came to have a respect for nature that became the hallmark of

her later work and writings.

After graduating from high school, Miss
Carson enrolled in the Pennsylvania College for Women in Pittsburgh, planning to be-come a writer. Her plans took a fateful twist when she became fascinated by biology and switched her major from English composi-

After graduating from college she entered Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, supplementing her postgraduate studies with research at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass, where she learned about the sea at first hand. She wrote her thesis on the embryonic development of catfish and received her master's degree in biology from Johns Hopkins.

After teaching biology at Johns Hopkins and the University of Maryland, Miss Carson joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a marine biologist. She later became editor in chief for the service's publications, enabling her finally to blend biology and writ-

In 1937 she wrote an essay on marine life

for the Atlantic. It was so well received that

she was encouraged to write her first book, "Under the Sea Wind." She wrote "The Sea

Around Us" in 1951. That masterpiece of lyrical scientific writing became a best seller and was reprinted in 30 languages. Now that she was famous as a writer-scientist, her next book would be the highly praised work, "The Edge of the Sea." It was World War II that transfermed her

voice from the lyrical to the polemical. Her research for the government during the war had shown her the dangers of many newly developed toxic chemicals. And when a friend in New England wrote that spraying programs for mosquitoes and gypsy moths had wiped out bird populations in a wildlife sanctuary, Miss Carson was moved to write the book that would be her most powerful.

For six years, Miss Carson interviewed scientists, communicated with scores of others in many parts of the world, and worked on her manuscript. Although "Silent Spring" inspired a yearlong series of attacks led by chemical companies, after months of study the President's Science Advisory Committee published a formal report that backed its It affirmed Miss Carson's warning that

pesticides were silencing many life forms and also noted that her book was the only popular source of dependable information on the impact of such chemicals. Miss Carson, who never married, lived in

Silver Spring, Md., and summered in a cottage on the Maine coast. She died of cancer on April 14, 1964, at the age of 56.



Rachel Carson in 1963.



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BUSINESS / FINANCE

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bond Sells Most of Santos Holdings

SYDNEY — Bond Corp. Holdings, the diversified Australian mining and energy group, said Wednesday it had sold most of its 14.7-percent interest in Santos to the National Mntual Life Association of Australiasia for 136.8 million Australian dollars (\$142.26 million).

The chairman, Alan Bond, said his firm retained 1.37 percent of the The chairman, Alan Bond, said his firm retained 1.37 percent of the Cooper Basin oil and gas producer, selling 13.33 percent to National Mutual. With its previous holding, National Mutual now holds 14.99 percent of Santos, just under the 15-percent maximum for each share-holding allowable under South Australian state law.

The Santos agreement follows the sale Tuesday by Bond to National Mutual of its interests in two other Cooper Basin energy companies, Reef Oil and Basin Oil, National Mutual has amounced takeover offers those companies. Bond said the transactions yielded it 188.5 million

for those companies. Bond said the transactions yielded it 188.5 million dollars and will result in a profit of about 89 million dollars.

GM Suspends Plans for Battery Car

DETROTT - General Motors says it is indefinitely delaying introducsion of a battery-powered passenger car.

Stabilizing gasoline prices and technical problems in developing a

long-life battery make introduction of such cars unfeasible in the next five or six years, Alex Mair, vice president in charge of technical staffs, said Tuesday. He added that GM will resume efforts to introduce the electric car if gasoline prices increase markedly.

GM originally had set 1985 as the target date for introducing an electric car. Clarysler has abandoned its electric vehicle research to save

money while Ford's work with electric cars remains in the experim

Consortium Offers DeLorean Plan

BELFAST - A British consortium has made a constructive proposal for taking over DeLorean Motor's Belfast plant, and full production could resume there, company receiver Sir Kenneth Cork said Wednes-

Sir Kenneth, here after talks with representatives of the consortium in London Tuesday, told Belfast Radio that the plan offered hope that the firm, which stopped production last week, may survive and that all 2,500 jobs might be restored. He did not name the consortium.

But he said a return to full production will have to be preceded by the sale of the 4,000 gull-winged sports cars that are now stockpiled. He said he plans to go to the United States for talks with the company's chairman, John Z. DeLorean, on arrangements for distributing the car in the ader also indicated to United States. supporting proposition

Grand Union to Renovate Markets

gested, 15 Bol to the ELMWOOD PARK, N.J. — Grand Union plans to spend \$700 million over the next six years, including \$120 million in the year ending in March, to renovate and enlarge supermarkets into "full-service food

The company, a subsidiary of Générale Occidentale, said Tuesday that a three-year experiment with the full-service concept has proved extremely successful. It said that in the 53-week period that ended in April the company had closed 150 supermarkets at a cost of \$8.24 milbeautiful vanhed const

Harvester Offers Hydraulic Firm

CHICAGO - International Harvester has offered to sell a subsidiary, Victor Fluid Power, a manufacturer of hydranlic cylinders and control valves. The asking price was not disclosed.

The proposed sale includes Iowa Industrial Hydranlies. Located in Pocahontas, Iowa, it operates under the trade name of Victor Fluid

Victor Fluid Power builds hydraulic equipment for diversified uses, including agriculture, construction, mining and snow removal. The equipment is sold to original equipment manufacturers as well as International Harvester. Total annual sales of the combined operations are more than \$32 million-

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Target of Mesa's Bid: Cities Service's Land

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NEW YORK -- Mesa Petroleum has long enjoyed a reputation for unusual success in the tricky business of exploring for oil and gas. If successful in its bid for Cities Seryice, it will have a lot more acres on which to carry on the search. For the undeveloped acreage to which the little-known independ-

ent oil and gas producer can lay claim in the United States is dwarfed by the land held by Cities

Kuth who head for the forms for the forms for the forms and fin fish an want with signs of dominant Arr. Pinnend, the forms are a 2000 minutes in real 2000 minutes in the way investment to the way in the way i lysts, is the main attraction for Mesa, whose chairman, T. Boone Pickens Jr., said Tuesday that the company's \$3.8-billion offer had been rebuffed by Cities Service.

Mr. Pickens is the driving spirit behind Mesa, the analysts say, and it has been his entrepreneurial spirit that has kept the Amarillo, Texas, company solidly profitable while showing a flair for financial

the is executive from a Council, also resident of from agriculture of highly susceptible we pelican and the bit was pelican an Last year, Mesa, which is modest-sized by oil industry standards, reported net income of \$115 million, or \$1.54 a share, on revenue of \$407.7 million, In contrast, the far larger Cities Service, based in Tulsa, Okla., showed a loss of \$49.2 million for 1981, after discontinuing its plastics business. which entailed a \$290-million after-tax charge. Its 1981 revenue was \$8.56 billion.

'Right Kind of People'

Mr. Pickens' success at oversecing exploration operations lies in "having the right kind of people, having confidence in those people, and, at his level, having the ability to make the right decisions," said Francis J. Reinhardt Jr., a partner in Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., an in the late of the investment firm. The Mesa chairman "thinks like

an owner instead of a bureaucrat," said Fayez Sarolim, chief executive of the Houston-based investment advisory firm that bears his name. "He's not running Mesa for the sake of running it; he wants profits for the shareholders."

Mr. Pickens himself is a substantial shareholder, owning or controlling 1.9 percent of Mesa's 66.8 million shares outstanding and holding options on a great deal more. So great are his claims on Mesa stock that he has been criticized for availing himself of overgenerous executive perquisites. A geologist by training Mr. Pickens has been running Mesa strictly as an exploration and producing company without market-ing and refining operations of its own. Under his guidance, Mesa was relatively early, among inde-

pendents, to explore the Gulf of

Mexico. It has also been active in the Rocky Mountains, Oklahoma and Kansas, among other places.

reserves of 918.6 billion cubic feet of gas and 27.5 million barrels of oil. Its undeveloped domestic acreage — the area of land to which it had exploration and drilling rights in the United States — totaled 1.6 million acres at the end of last year, largely in promising areas,

analysts report.

Although a substantial amount for an independent company, that too is dwarfed by Cities Service's undeveloped domestic acreage. Analysts estimate Cities Service's land at about 10 million acres, putting it among the top five oil com-panies in holdings of undeveloped acres in the United States.

Such acreage is of crucial impor-

tance to an exploration-oriented company like Mesa.

Through successful exploration, Mr. Sarotim noted, Mr. Pickens "has been able to more than re-place his production, which is unusual in the domestic oil and gas insuai in the domesuc off and gas in-dustry." Its operations are princi-pally offshore Louisiana and Tex-as, and its interests extend domestically to Wyoming, south-west Kansas and west Texas and also to Australia, Canada and the North Sea

Mr. Pickens, a 54-year-old Oklahoman, started out as a geologist with Phillips Petroleum from 1951 to 1955 before founding Mesa, where he has been highly innova-tive in finance, Mr. Sarofim said.

One move that has drawn praise on Wall Street was the spinning off of mature producing properties through the creation of the Mesa Royalty Trust. That company was organized in late 1979, when Mesa Petroleum distributed properties in Kansas, Wyoming and elsewhere to its stockholders. Mesa Petroleum shareholders received one

Royalty for each share of Mesa Petroleum common they owned. In addition, Mesa divested its Canadian assets in 1979 for more than \$500 million — a step that Mr. Reinhardt has called brilliant, noting that Canada later made public a plan to "Canadianize" its

unit of beneficial interest in Mesa

oil industry through price control and other measures. Thanks in part to those two timely divestitures, the value of Mesa's stock more than doubles during a 16-month period in 198

In August, 1980, Mesa an nonneed a two-part agreemen with Texaco, which provided for cash-laden Texaco to buy \$150 million in Mesa preferred stock for the right to purchase Mesa crud-

oil at prevailing prices.

In addition, a partnership valued at \$600 million was established for a six-year period, with Mesa providing oil and gas leases in 15 states and Texaco putting up capi-

Worried Voest Seeks to Widen **Product Range**

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

LINZ, Austria — Voest-Alpine, the state-owned stechnaker that is Austria's biggest cor-poration, has traditionally depended for growth on the country's strong technical base, low inflation rate and labor peace.

Methodically, it exploited those central Euro-pean strengths to utilize energy and raw materi-als from Eastern Europe and to ship its products and skills around the world.

Then came the oil shocks of 1973-74, and Voest began to look beyond steel for lines of business that could help it withstand recession and soaring energy costs.

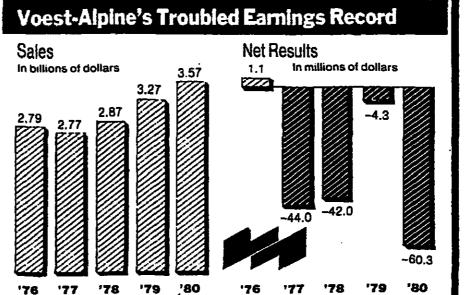
In 1980, as overcapacity and collapsing prices caused Europe's worst postwar steel crisis. the company also began to have second thoughts about its ties to Eastern Europe, which in good years accounted for 30 percent of sales. The doubts began to emerge as a series of financial problems shook Poland and Rumania, two of Voest's best customers.

Now, among Voest-Alpine executives, there is a sense of urgency that the company must further broaden its product range and geo-graphical customer base, or risk collapsing

from a slow hemorrhage of capital.

"The amount of steel we produce stays roughly the same," said Heribert Apfalter, Voest's 57-year-old chairman, who is widely credited with engineering the company's transformation from a classic steel company to a diversified industrial group. "But our other products must move more forefully in the products must move more forcefully into the foreground," he said.

In 1975, he said, about 55 percent of Voest-Alpine's revenues were generated by steel. Now, at a production level of about 4.3 million metric tons a year, steel accounts for about onethird of revenues. The slack was taken up by diversifying into a variety of products, includ-ing sophisticated stainless steel goods, industrial plants, machinery, ships and engineering ser-



many blue chips left. If we wait longer, though, the losses can only grow.'

Analysts note that Voest's need to borrow in order to expand has gotten the firm into a vicious circle of higher interest costs and deepening losses. The company's loss last year amounted to \$61 million on revenues of \$5.4 billion, forcing the government to step in with \$148 million in aid.

Austria created Voest-Alpine in the mid-1970s by merging several state-owned steel and industrial companies it had nationalized after World War II to keep them out of the hands of the Soviet Union, one of the occupying powers in postwar Austria. Voest employs nearly 76,000 persons, about 36,000 of them outside

Some of Voest's diversification was predictable, such as expanding into plant building obvious for a maker of steel and machinery, or pushing specialty steel products.

But Voest also sought to solve its raw materials and energy problem by acquiring a stake in the Virginia Crews Coal Co., in Premier, W.Va., "We're seeking new directions," Mr. Apfalter and buying a share in a chromite mining operasaid. "We're looking carefully, but there aren't tion in the Philippines.

Poland's Creditors Seeking Progress in Talks

creditor banks in line in anticipa-

tion of an agreement on 1982 debt

later this year.

An interim formula could center

est are rolled over on a monthly

basis as they come due pending an eventual rescheduling.

Putting this on a more formal

and subordinated loans

footing would minimize the risk of

Voest's familiarity with computer-controlled machinery also led to two ventures with International Business Machines and American Microsystems to manufacture integrated circuits in Austria.

There was also a broadening of markets. Expanding its international sales network from 13 to 34 offices, Voest built and sold industrial plants for steel, chemicals and other products to customers in the Middle East, Taiwan and South Korea. In 1974, Voest did roughly one quarter of its business outside Europe, Today it does nearly 50 percent. The major obstacles to Voest's plans, accord-

ing to analysts in Vienna, are the bitter competition in the fields it has chosen to enter, such as industrial plant construction and electronics; the paper-thin profits to be earned on most ex-port markets, and the limits to growth caused by the company's financial problems.

Still, Voest officials see little sign of a reduction in demand for their money-making products, such as industrial plants, before the mid-1980s, when the costly elimination of unprofitable steel operations will end and other profitable enterprises, like chip making, should come

Poland, the sources said.

new import credits.

Bank Handlowy President Mari-

pay interest due in 1982 to com-

mercial banks if it did not receive

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Eurobond Issue Of \$750 Million LONDON — The government of

Canada Launches

Canada, forced in recent weeks to intervene heavily on foreign exchange markets to defend its cur-rency, Wednesday announced that it would float a \$750-million Euro-

The issue is the largest Euro-bond ever. Combined with a \$150-million bond announced Wednesday for a finance subsidiary of the West German chemical giant Bayer, it was more than the market could digest, and Eurobond prices fell sharply.

The Canadian borrowing, which market sources said was the first time the federal government had entered the Eurobond market, is being led by Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse-First Boston. It carries a coupon of 14% percent and was priced at par, they said.

The Canadian Finance Department said in Ottawa that proceeds from the bond will be added to the country's general reserves, which have been drawn on to fend off a strengthening U.S. dollar.

Standby Borrowing

The department earlier in the day had announced that Canadian foreign reserves fell \$651 million in May to \$2.87 billion.

The total fall was \$951 million. taking into account a drawdown of \$300 million from a standby credit facility of \$3 billion with Canadian hanks.

The department said, however, that there were no net drawdowns from a \$3.5-billion credit line with U.S. and other foreign banks. Outstanding borrowings on this facili-ty total \$500 million. There had been speculation among traders that Canada had drawn further on this credit line as well in May.

Traders said that the drawdown calling a default or seeking a res-cheduling on a bilateral basis with on standby facilities and the decrease in reserves were the result of Bankers did not expect Poland May's intervention by the Bank of Canada to defend the Canadian to make repayments of principal this year and are expecting an eventual request to defer interest dollar on foreign exchange mar-

On Wednesday, the Canadian dollar fell to its lowest level ever, an Minkiewicz said last month that Poland would not be able to touching 79.93 cents in before recovering to 80.23 cents.

In premarket London trading, the new Canadian Eurobond was quoted at a discount of 981/4, but

later in the day climbed slightly and was trading at 98½. The issue was underwritten on fixed terms ahead of the selling period, market participants said.

Market Surprise

Dealers said the Canadian issue appeared to take the market by surprise and that news of the issue and the financing by the Bayer unit resulted in active trading. Prices, which had opened lower after bond prices fell Tuesday in New York, were off sharply, with

some seasoned issues closing off as much as three-quarters of a point. The Bayer issue featured warrants to buy equity, bond market sources said. The five-year issue. which is guaranteed by Bayer and lead-managed by Deutsche Bank, carries a coupon of 10½ percent and is priced at par, they added.

Three warrants entitling the bolder to buy either one, eight or 10 shares at 121 Deutsche marks each are attached to each bond and are exercisable through July 1987, they said. In London trading, there was lit-

tle initial demand, and the Bayer issue was quoted at a discount of

U.S. Panel Gives Opinion on Steel

WASHINGTON - The U.S. International Trade Commission, in a preliminary ruling, found Wednesday that various steel products imported from West Germany and Spain are harming the U.S. steel industry.

The ruling, the result of an ITC vote at an open meeting, has the effect of continuing investigations by the Commerce Department and the ITC into complaints filed by U.S. steelmakers.

The Commerce Department is trying to determine if, to the detriment of U.S. steelmakers, steel imports are being dumped in the United States or subsidized by foreign governments. Final decisions, which could re-sult in duties being imposed on the imports, are expected later

in London in two weeks amid signs of mounting pressure for progress toward rescheduling the on an existing gentleman's agreethe lead of Western governments in discussing rescheduling, but the ment, set up last year, under which banks agree not to call loans into commercial debt the country owes default when payments are missed. Payments of principal and inter-

of martial law.

day the 13 main banks involved in deferring repayment of Poland's debt will probably use the London meeting to air complaints from some of the 501 creditor banks that talks have been moving too So far Poland has repaid hardly any of the \$2.5 billion of principal and \$2 billion in interest due to the

By Stephen Jukes
Reuters

FRANKFURT - Poland's

Western creditor banks will meet

\$2.4 billion of commercial debt due last year, but since then dis-

meeting could press for an interim formula in the absence of any con-Polish side.

Agreement was reached in But the 13 main banks, the so-Frankfurt on April 6 to reschedule called national agent banks, are

cussions have been mainly be-tween Polish officials and individual banks. Banks would prefer to follow

governments, owed about \$12 bil-lion by Poland, refuse to negotiate as a protest against the imposition Some sources said the London

crete rescheduling plan from the might try to arrange separate deals to delay repayment of funds due

Stock Prices on NYSE Move Slightly Higher

New York Stock Exchange posted a modest gain after a day of lack-luster trading Wednesday, and an-alysts attributed the upturn primarily to technical factors.
The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age moved in a narrow range all day before closing with a gain of 1.91 points at 816.88. Advances led declines by around 750 to 640, and volume rose to 49 million shares from the 41.65 million traded Analysts said they had expected

some bargain hunting because the Dow average had dropped 54.23 points over the past 16 sessions. Also, some traders were replac-ing borrowed shares they sold earlier at higher prices and that tend-

ed to stabilize the market's severe drop in recent sessions. No one, however, expected that trend to There were many obstacles in the way of a major market move. Judging by various published reports, there is growing concern the economic recovery will not get un-

der way this year because the persistent recession has shown no signs of ending.

The government said new homes in April sold at a record-low annual rate of 315,000, down 15.3 percent from those in March. Also,

construction spending dropped 0.6 U.S. factory orders fell 2.3 per-cent in April, after a revised in-crease of 0.3 percent in March, the Commerce Department said. Many investors have been disturbed interest rates have not fall-

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest gain after a day of lackuster trading Wednesday, and an electronic support budget deficits.

Serge J. Enni, vice president of Edward A. Viner & Co., said that with the apparent reluctance of the Federal Reserve to facilitate lower interest rates "the Dow should continue drifting downward and could by the end of June be testing its year's low of 795.47 posted on However, Enni said that a satis-

factory compromise in federal budget cuts could see the market rebound because it would cause the Fed to relax its reins on credit and "thus bouy corporate profits

in the third quarter."

Congress still has not passed a fiscal 1983 budget and that is depressing the financial community because investors believe legislators will approve huge deficits rather than cut out programs in this election year.
On the NYSE floor, Mesa Petro-leum and Cities Service continued

to attract attention and were the first and second most active issues respectively. Mesa fell % to 18% and Cities Service lost 1½ to 36%. Cities Service rejected Mesa's takeover bid of \$50 a share. Cities also won temporary restraining orders against the use of state takeover laws to block its own bid for 51 percent of Mesa at \$17 a share. Also active was Warner Com-

munications, up 1% to 47% Warner slid a total of 64 over the prior four sessions on speculation that the video game market is near

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 2, excluding bank service charges.

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10	Leadon (b)	1.7923	_	4.2363	11.04	2,357,86	4,711	80.275	3,6848	14.4755
of	Alitem	1,320,85	23525	553.37	212.30		477.38	29,307	648.52	14254
d	Have York	_	1,7925	0.4223	0.1421	0.8763 *	0.3001	0.0723	9.4964	0.1237
ñ	Paris	4.214	11,1045	240,25 *	_	47145 x	235,20 *	13,806 -	359.60	76.63°
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Face the facts.

NMB Bank's key figures as at December 31, 1981 (in millions of Dutch guilders -1 US\$ = Dfl. 2.47).

Balance sheet total Dfl. **55,513** Dfl. **52,383** Dfl. **32,100** Total deposits Debtors Total shareholders' equity

Some highlights from our 1981 Annual Report (54th financial year):

 The combined balance sheet total increased in 1981 by 16% to more than Dfl. 55 billion.

 Debtors increased by 12% to more than Dfl. 32 billion from Dfl. 28.661 billion at the end of 1980. This increase is largely attributable to the growth of our foreign loan portfolio.

• As part of our branch office programme, a number of NMB branches were opened in 1981. The total number of NMB branches at home and abroad amounted to 481 at the end of the year, with employees totalling 10,918.

 NMB Bank has subsidiaries and branches in Paris, Zürich, Geneva, Curação, New York, London and Representative Offices in Caracas, Mexico City, São Paulo, Hong Kong, Singapore and Bahrain.

 As a member of the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks, we have a joint representative office in Tokyo.

 Revenue from stock exchange business again showed an even greater percentage rise than overall stock exchange turnover.

 Eurodeposits accounted for 18% of the combined balance sheet total.

If you wish to receive our 1981 Annual Report please contact our nearest NMB Bank office or NMB Bank Amsterdam, P.O. Box 1800, telex 11402.

NMB Bank U.K. branch: 2 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7BD, telephone 6285311, telex: 8956217. NMB Bank New York branch: 450 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, telephone: 758-0600:

foreign exchange telephone: 758-2929, telex: 640 646. NMB Bank Amsterdam.

For eurodeposits and foreign exchange: telephone: 3120-5433184, telex: 14216 a nmba nl. For foreign banknotes, gold and coin: telephone: 3120-5432530, telex: 14034 nmbno nl. For securities transactions and issues: telephone: 3120-5432985, telex: 12009 nmb s nl.



NMB Bank. We bank the way the world does.

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REPUBLIC OF ICELAND

DM 75,000,000 91/4% Bonds due 1992

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MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

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These securities were offered and sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL NV

Swiss Francs 100,000,000 61/4% Bonds Due 1994 Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by



Offering Price: 1001/2%

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

CREDIT SUISSE

SWISS VOLKSBANK

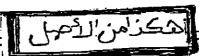
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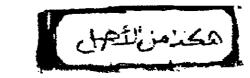
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UNION OF SWISS CANTONAL BANKS

June, 1982





Jobless Level Shows Fall in W. Germany

BONN - West Germany reported Wednesday an easing in unemoloyment and signs of strengthening industrial production.
The federal Labor Office said

that unemployment fell in May to 1.65 million, or 6.9 percent of the work force, from 1.71 million or 7.2 percent in April.

It added that the number of job vacanties fell to 120,241 in May from 127,534 in April. The Economics Ministry, meanwhile, said that industrial produc-

tion remained level in April and that revised figures for the first quarter showed the first significant quarterly increase in 18 months. The seasonally adjusted indus-ical production index, base 1976,

stood at a provisional 109 in April after a March figure revised to 109 from 106 and a February index of 107. The March revision represent-

of a 1.9 percent increase.

The ministry previously announced a provisional 0.9-percent fall in March. The provisional April index was 0.9 percent higher than in April, 1981.

The correction to the March figures was largely the result of late company reports that were more favorable than estimates used in provisional figures published last month, the ministry said.

An exception to the favorable performance for the first quarter was the construction industry, whose index showed a 10-percent drop from the first quarter of 1981.

Egypt Raises Its Oil Price New York Times Service

CAIRO - Egypt, responding to a tightening of worldwide oil sup-plies, raised the price of its crude oil Tuesday by 60 ceats a barrel, to \$32.60, It thus became the third oil producer, after Britain and Norway, to raise prices.

By Lucian Caspar

ZURICH — The Swiss National

Bank is likely to ease capital mar-

kets rules soon, banking sources

One major change could be the lifting of a clause that requires for-

cign banks, central banks and gov-

ernments to hold privately placed

Swiss franc notes until maturity,

Minor changes may affect syndi-cated leans and public bonds as well, the sources added.

A national bank spokesman said

talks with commercial banks are

complete, and that the new rules will be published later this summer after the governing board has

here said Wednesday.

they said.

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Computer, Chip Makers Discuss Cooperation

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Paul Service
WASHINGTON — Buffeted by depressed sales and the soaring costs of creating the new products demanded by a volatile industry, several major U.S. computer and semiconductor companies are developing a program of jointly financed cooperative research and development.

According to some analysts, this is part of an effort to band together to stand up to the giants of the industry, such as International Business Machines, and to Japanese manufacturers.

The impetus for the plan came from William Norris, chairman of Control Data, who organized a meeting of 15 chief executive officers in Florida in February to examine its

Control Data officials and other sources in the industry said the discussions still are preliminary and that no firm plan has been de-veloped, but the first step probably will be creating a joint venture to sponsor high-technology research in universities. At the most recent meeting of the study

group, held in Denver three weeks ago, participants agreed on the "need to stay competi-tive and therefore to stimulate research and engineering in computer science and semiconductor technology," according to a spokesman for Digital Equipment, one of the participants.

Computer science and semiconductor technology are becoming more closely related as computers incorporate more sophisticated electronic memory chips and semiconductor makers use computers to design new products, so the overlap of interests is clear,

William Shaffer, a spokesman for Control Data, said the participants in the exploratory meetings include such giants as Rockwell In-ternational, Xerox, United Technologies, Sperry, Burroughs, NCR, Honeywell and Motorola, in addition to Digital and Control

They all agree on the need to maximize the value" of their research and development dollars, he said. Given the availability of capital and talent and the pressure to shorten development cycles, and the exploding range of individual technologies that have to be pursued in depth, joint research and development can "save time, money and re-cruiting expense," he said.

The prospect of cooperative product development among competing companies raises obvious antitrust questions. Mr. Shaffer said federal antitrust officials had been informed of the discussions, but "we are in no way in a position yet to request Justice Department approval. We expect to be able to draft a proposal by the end of the

A senior antitrust official at the Justice Department said there is "no absolute reason why we should oppose this. The policy of the department is that there are circum-stances where joint research activities are permissible and promote efficiency.

"I don't think the antitrust issue is a con-

cern any longer, given the concern about competition from Japan Inc.," said Harry Edelson, an industry analyst at First Boston Corp. He and other analysts said that computer and electronics companies already are linked in several jointly owned ventures and subsidiaries, none of which has raised antitrust complaints from the government. Control Data, for example, shares with Honeywell the ownership of Magnetic Peripherals, which makes devices to store and print computer data.

Any proposal for joint R-and-D work would present thorny operational problems, such as what work should be done, by whom, and in what laboratories; who would benefit from any patentable results; and whether the research effort should concentrate on techniques and processes or on specific products, such as random access memory chips, in which Japan is dominating the market. Joint sponsorship of work in universities could bypass some of those problems as well as the antitrust issue, industry officials said.

IBM, the giant of the computer industry and a longtime rival of Control Data, is not participating in the talks.

Ulric Weil, an analyst with Morgan Stanley, said that Control Data is part of a group of companies, including Sperry Univac and Honeywell, that are under-resourced relative to IBM and AT&T, which they are competing against. They are saying 'Look, none of us is strong enough financially to stand up to the Japanese or IBM by our-

Borrowing Down

OECD Reports

United Press Intern

On World Markets,

PARIS - The amount of new

funds raised on international capi-

tal markets in May totaled \$14.4

billion, a decline of \$3.3 billion

from April, the Organization for

Economic Cooperation and Devel-

OECD said the May borrowing

rate was still \$700 million above

the average monthly volume of \$13.7 billion registered during the

opment said Wednesday.

first quarter of 1982.

Italians Strike Over Issue of **Indexed Wage**

Marie Control

The Associated Press MILAN - Hundreds of thousands of strikers marched in several Italian cities Wednesday to the decision of the private manufacturers confederation, Confindus-tria, to cancel a 1975 agreement on wage indexation.

The system of wage indexation provides for automatic wage in-creases based on rises in the cost of living. The government has called gor factor in Italy's double-

digit inflation.
Private manufacturers have contended that the indexation causes sharp increases in production

Confindustria's chairman, Vittorio Merioni, said a new system will be negotiated. "We are not seeking a cut in purchasing power of workers," he said.
The decision affects 2.58 million

workers out of an industrial work force of 7 million and a total work force of 20 million. The unilateral decision Tuesday made relations between unions and manufacturers extremely tense

contracts. There were stoppages as soon as it was announced Italy's largest private industries, such as the Fiat auto company and the Pirelli rubber group, were hit by four-hour stoppages per shift. Fiat officials in Turin said about 50 percent of workers joined the

on the eve of negotiations for work

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in militars, are in local currences unless otherwise indicated.

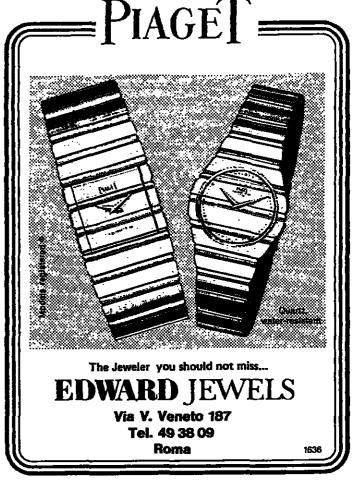
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The OECD figures, contained in the June issue of the 24-nation or-1980 1.15 T **6,3**70. ganization's "Financial Statistics Monthly" show the drop in May was largely the result of a decrease South Africa in medium- and long-term syndi-Anglo-American Cp. cated loans, which were about \$3.8 billion lower than in the preceding

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Canada Oil Firms Cool on Aid Plan

By Henry Giniger

New York Times Service OTTAWA - Canada's oil and gas industry has reacted with skepticism to a federal tax relief pack-

vestment and exploration activity. Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, who announced the tax concessions on Monday, told a news conference Tuesday that the 2-billion-Canadian-dollar (\$1.6-billion) package represented "a significant

Swiss May Ease Rules on Capital Markets

comment on details,

made them final. He declined to

Foreign central banks are major

holders of privately placed Swiss franc notes, which are sold in mini-

mum amounts of 50,000 francs

They added that while most for-

eign central banks have little inter-

est in selling Swiss franc notes pri-

or to maturity, the restriction has

Other restrictions on secondary

had a psychological effect, hampering demand for the notes.

market trading of privately placed

notes may also be eased, the sources added. Since August 1980, secondary market trading has been permitted only to a limited degree,

Swiss nationals and private for-

(\$24,750), banking sources said.

push for industry" when combined with a 5.4-billion-dollar royalty reduction announced by Alberta last

Mr. Lalonde, who was forced to defend his national energy proage designed to revive lagging ingram in the House of Commons Monday against charges by opposition members that it was a "disaster." said the new measures were designed to help smaller compa-

nies that needed it most. In addition to providing a one-

the issuing syndicate.

ing this clause, the sources said.

Rules unlikely to be changed are

syndicates, a clause requiring issue

ernments, the sources said.

But James Deacey, a spokesman in Ottawa for the Canadian Petroeign investors may buy seasoned leum Association, which repre-sents most of the industry here, notes but a secondary market among banks hardly exists, besaid Tuesday that the preliminary cause of a clause restricting trad-ing of notes to member banks of feeling in the industry was that the tax credit might keep small compa-nies from closing their doors but The national bank, in talks with "it is not going to get any holes

percentage point reduction for 12 months in the effective rate of the

oil and gas revenue tax, to il per-

cent of gross revenues, the package

provides an annual tax credit of 250,000 dollars for each company

or group of companies participat-

Help for Firms Seen

small companies would effectively

be exonerated from all federal tax-es. Mr. Lalonde said, a develop-

ment that would make the compa-

nies "attractive investment vehi-

That means that hundreds of

banking representatives, seemed willing to create a virtually free market among Swiss banks by liftdrilled." Robert Landry, a vice president of Imperial Oil, an Exxon subsidiary that is Canada's biggest oil concern, said in a telephone intera clause barring foreign banks view that he welcomed the adjustfrom participating in note-issue ments but that "it is very hard to assess the overall benefits.

banks to keep the notes they have sold in their own safes, and a clause requiring banks to give the The several hundred smaller companies that are the primary beneficiaries of the program "may use their tax breaks to pay off national bank prior notice if a note issue is to be placed predominantly debts before they engage in new with foreign central banks or govactivity," he said.

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only



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(Republic of Finland)

DM 50 000 000.-

8% % Bearer Bonds of 1982 (87-92)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Goldman Sachs

Kredietbank

International Corp.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

International Group

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

Bank of Helsinki Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N. V.

Ai-Mai Group Amro International Limited Baden-Württembergische Bank

Badische Kommunale Landesbank - Girozentrale -Banca Commerciale Italian

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OKOBANK Osuuspankkien heskuspankki Oy

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Crédit Lyonnais Credit Suisse First Boston Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Daina Europe

Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers Dentsch-Skandinavische Bank (Luxembourg) S. A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

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Zentralbank AG-Vienna

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Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Hamburgische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

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Hill Samuel & Co. The Hongkong Bank Group Postipankki

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Kidder, Peabody International

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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S. A. K.)

Kuwait Internations Investment Co. s. a. k. **Ruwalt Investment Company** (S. A. K.) Landesbank Rheinland-Pfaiz

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Lloyds Bank International LTCB International

- Girozentrale -

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Girozentrale Nordlinanz-Bank Zürich Nerdic Bank

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Skopbank

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Société Générale de Banque S. A. Sparbankernas Bank Standard Chartered Merchant Bank

Sumitomo Trust International Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation Trinkaus & Borkhardt Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann,

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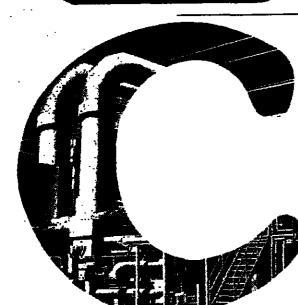




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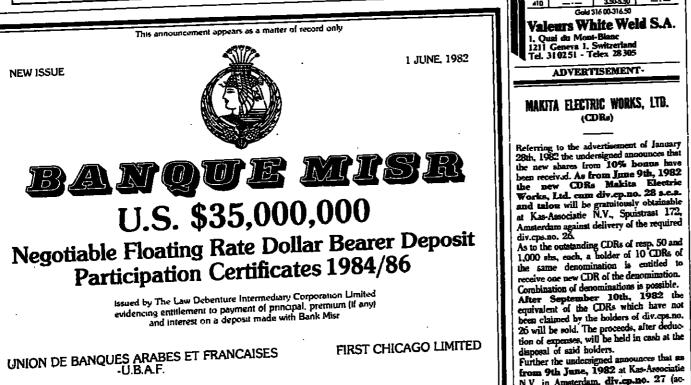
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with LTCB as a partner.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1982



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After 9.20.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 3.21 net per CDR repr. 50 Shs. and Dfls. 64.20 net per CDR repr. 1,000 Shs., in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

Amsterdam, 26th May, 1982.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITABY

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Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amste

1,202 1,143 1,104 1,094 1,090 1,085 1,080 Dividends



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The Board of Directors of Artoc Bank & Trust Limited are pleased to announce an increase in the issued and fully paid share capital effective 21st May, 1982. This additional increase brings the issued and fully paid share capital of the Bank to US\$ 50,000,000.

Head Office Charlotte House Charlotte Street P.O. Box N8319 Nassau, Bahamas Tel: (809) 32-51183 Telex: 20270 ARTOC BANK

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Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31,1981

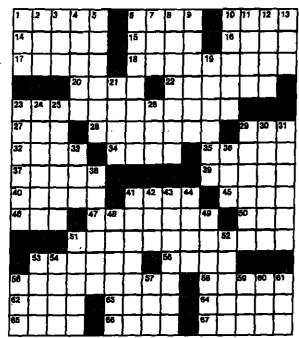
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with Banks	2,252	Promissory notes	1,100
Securities	224	Bonds	. 2,713
Loans	47,609	Provisions	134
Participations	153	Capital	1,000
Real estates and buildings	22	Reserves	1,324
Unpaid Capital	850	Loans on a trust basis	9,672
Loans on a trust basis	9,672	Other Liabilities	1,190
Other Assets	561		
	61,343	Total Liabilities	61,343

We shall be pleased to send you on request a copy of the Annual Report for 1981 together with a summary of Kreditanstalt's activities.



Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

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THE REFEREE?

THAT!



A MESSAGE

FROM SIR RODNEY

OF THE BRITISH

SIR?

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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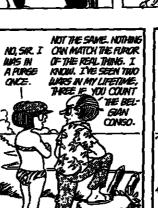










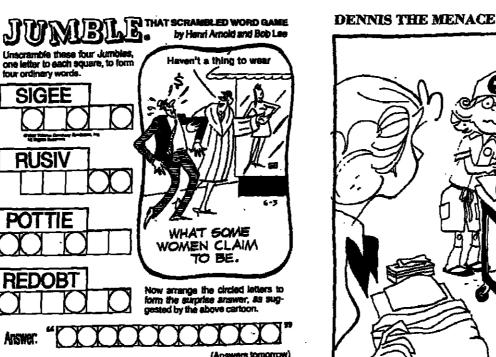




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THIS IS THE LAST
SCAM TILL EVER WORK
WITH YOU! DO YOU
UNDERSTAND! I CAN'T
LIVE LIKE THIS!



WHAT SOME

Jumbles: BLOOD GLOAT PELVIS HAIRDO

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1. Boulevard Nev 75018 Paris

Answer: The world's biggest hold-up man-ATLAS

TO BE.

" We were practicing first AID, BUT TOEY BLED TO DEATH AND WENT HOME.

BOOKS

FRONT PAGE MARRIAGE.

By Jhan Robbins. 224 pp. \$12.95. G. P. Pidnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Susan Dooley

GOOD marriages are made in heaven; books about them often are not. In 1928, Charles MacArthur, newspaperman and playwright, married Helen Hayes, whose acting abili-ty had been acclaimed by critics since she was in her teens. He was a wit and a womanizer, with a fondness for the bottle and a wife back in Chicago. At 26, she was a shy, unworldly Roman Catholic who still lived with her mother and epitomized the dictum that "a woman was not supposed to know she was a virgin until she ceased to be one."

They met at a party and for her it was love at first sight. In an oft-told anecdote, he charmed her by pouring peanuts into her hands, murmuring, wish they were emeralds." If he was similarly struck down by love, he managed to pick himself up and go on. Almost six months elapsed before he made another attempt to see her. When they begin to date, their friends predicted disaster. Alexander Woollcott took Helen to dinner to tell her, "Helen, you can't possibly win. To him you're just a pretty little stage-door fling!" The Roman Catholic bishop warned her she would be ex-communicated if she married a divorced man, as MacArthur was by this time. MacArthur's preacher father called her a sinner and an-nounced that "No son of mine will ever marry an actress," while her mother consoled her with the thought that "a week after the honeymoon he'll leave you for another woman."

The marriage lasted 28 years, troubled though it must have been by his drinking, her time on the road and the death of a much-loved daughter.

And yet, unlike Nigel Nicholson's "Portrait of a Marriage" which told how love had enabled two very unconventional people to make accommodations to each other and build a last ing marriage, "Front Page Marriage" lives up to its journalistic title. It is a collection of aged anecdotes culled from newspapers, magazines and the biographies of contemporaries, inter-larded with examples of wit, which, like many a wine, has not traveled well. It never touches on what makes a good marriage or why two such very different people were able to twine their lives together and survive not only the bad times but the ones that were too good, too full of wine, women and song.

We must take it on faith that Charlie MacArthur was a very special person; on faith and on the testimony of his wife and friends who speak of his charm, his tolerance, his wit and his gaicty.

Prankster

But what we are given is a man who once put gelatin in a toilet bowl, adding boiling water so that it would melt and eventually set, who squirted orange juice through a peephole into the eye of a censorious bouncer. Ah, Perhaps you had to have been there and perhaps having been there, you had to be drunk, since so many of the stories reek of fraternity boys on a

Take the following, about how Groucho Marx had gathered the film world's intelligentsia to his side in California's version of the Algonquin Round Table:

"At the first few luncheons that MacArthur attended he was very qui-et. Then he introduced a secret nandshake, which endeared him to Marx: Left hand under right knee; then grab your fellow member's hand firmly and squeeze three times. But that was peanuts compared to the

Solution to Previous Puzzle



other ideas he hatched at our table," recalled Groucho. "If I live to be HR I'm sure I'll never see such bolliance WAD.

I'm sure I'll never see such bulliance again!"

Or this, a long running ceremonial with the town druggist:
Druggist: How are things going?
Charlie: For one thing they're putting more brown paper in the Sull.
Durham all the time.
Druggist: I'm afraid that's a sign of wour times. What can I get for you?

Charlie: I'd like 5 cents of your best a liniment.

Druggist: Got a sore back? Charlie: Not my back it's for a cantankerous mule. Druggist: Didn't know you had a

Charlie: Got one all right, Know what he says? There's no mule like an old mule!

"The druggist and the other shopkeepers agreed that Charles was "truly a card."

Such anecdotes, either incom-prehensible or lame with age and weary from too many trips around the track, do no service to the man. Mac-Arthur was a man of gifts if not of greamess and he remains charge in ways that Helen Hayes does not She is, after all, a first lady of the theater, a woman of talent and character who

well known to millions.

When asked what she would not day if she had to start a carefund a family, she said, "I guess I would do just as I did before. I would decade on the sailly mattered to be fore the sailly mattered. what really mattered to me and fight for it all the way."

Perhaps it is such simplicity that

makes a marriage work."Front Page Marriage" doesn't tell

Susan Dooley is on the staff of The

Americans Called Weak In Geography

NEW YORK — The level of geo-graphical literacy in the United States has been found "appallingly" low" compared with that in other industrialized nations, according to a re-

cent report by a panel of educators. The 24-page report, issued by the Washington-based Association of wasnington-based Association of American Geographers, a professional organization, said the skills and tools of geography, as a subject of instruction and a research discipline, were essential "for portraying and explaining the world in which we live."

The great titled "Geography and

The report, titled "Geography and International Knowledge," was prompted in part by recent surveys in American schools and colleges suggesting widespread ignorance among ' young people about other nations, their languages and their cultures. The report referred in particular to a 1980 survey conducted by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., as part of a federally financed study of the level of global awareness among college students.

The survey, which covered 3,000 students at 185 colleges and universities in the United States, disclosed. that 60 percent of the student sample, composed equally of two-year college; students and of freshmen and seniors in four-year institutions, had taken no courses in college geography.

The entire student sample, the geo-graphers' report noted, averaged only '43 percent correct answers on a global: understanding test, and college seniors alone scored only 50 percent. COTTECL

A typical question asked which of the following human activities in the course of history had communed most directly to environmental alteration of the greatest land area; urbanization, livestock grazing, hunting and gathering or crop cultivation.

Nearly two-thirds of the respon-

dants picked urbanization. The correct answer was crop cultivation, which was given by one-third of the students.

The authors of the geographers' report concluded that geography was an important element in the comprehension of world events.

"Geography," the panel said, "can make strong and necessary contribu-tions to international knowledge."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West had opened one heart.

A heart lead would have made matters easier for the declarer, but West decided, rightly, that South was well prepared for that lead. Instead, he led the space deuce, striking pay dirt in the form of five-card links in his partner's hand.

When dummy played a low spade, East routinely played the ten, follow-ing the old whist rule of "third hand high." South won with the queen and led a low club to dummy's queen, giving himself a chance to score four club tricks if all the missing cards were in the East hand. Clearly the situation was hopeless if West held all the

East captured the club queen with the ace and returned the spade four. This was the original fourth-best, and the right theoretical card, but West missed his opportunity. Instead of unblocking the nine he played the six. The last spade in the East hand was now useless, and South eventually scored his minth and game-winning trick in hearts.

Both defenders had fallen into traps that experts would avoid. East should have realized that the ten was the worst possible play at the first trick. Since the declarer could be expected to have a doubleton, including at least one honor, the ten could do no good and was likely to make it difficult for

NORTH and South quickly East to win the fourth round of the reached three no-trump as suit, which was clearly important. The shown on the diagramed deal, after right play for East was the seven or

even the three.

West in his turn should have worked out the need to unblock. He should have asked himself what had happened to the three spot. If South held it he would not squander his jack under the ace. Indeed that play made it clear that South had begun with: doubleton, and that it was vital to pre-serve the defensive line of communi cation in the soft.

NORTH **◆**A5 ♦ A 10872 **₽**Q864 EAST WEST (D) **▲10874** 4K962 ♥AJ643 V 105 0843 et po **4**A93 SOUTH

QJ VKQ72 OK5 **♦**KJ752

bidding: 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass Pess

West led the spade two.

SPORTS

New York, N.Y. 100kg Connors Is Beaten, Vilas Defeats Noah

New York Times Service

this, a long running on selection drugging on selection drugging on selection from the first part of t PARIS - José Higueras, a 29year-old Spaniard whose bout with hepatitis two years ago left him so weak he was wondered if his tennis Segist: Got a sore bed doubt about his recovery doubt about his recovery doubt about his recovery day with a solid 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory over top-seeded Jimmy Connors in the French Open tennis championships.

Higher as advanced to the semi-bere he will play Guiller and Argen

pionsmpa.

Highers advanced to the semihic sale. There's make the will play Guillermo Vilas, the fourth-seeded Argenmo Vilas, the fourth-seeded Argenmo Vilas, the fourth-seeded Argen-tine who defeated Yannick Noah of France, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4. The winner will meet either José Luis Clerc or Mats Wilander in Sunday's final. Higheras demonstrated the clas-

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sic clay-court game that carned him renown in 1979, when he won three tournaments and broke into the worldwide computer rankings' top 10. He refused to let Connors lure him to the net -- almost always returning approach shots and then scurrying back to the base-

in anecdotes, cities is anecdotes, cities is anecdotes, cities is an too many unpage of the many unpage of t she had to stant age. Iw. she said. I part to be said. I part to be to did before. I would be really mantered to make Connors gave up trying to volley - because Higueras was beating him with blazingly accurate passing shots, many seeming to land only inches inbounds.

haps it is such sames
a marriage work has
lage" doesn't tell The lopsided score betrayed the amount of on-court work. "I didn't think it was an easy match at all," said Higueras, who beat Connors last year at North Conway, N.H. an Dooley is on the mi "I was running a lot."

Commors agreed. "We were close to deuce in a lot of games. I just couldn't put two or three points together."

Featless on Clay

In losing, Connors failed for the alled Weat second straight year to make the semifinals at Roland Garros Stadium. An American male has not won the French Open since 1955; it remains the only Grand Slam Geograph event to have eluded Connors.

Connors was the only American New York Times Smar left in the men's half, and his loss EW YORK - The beg prompted questions about whether Americans, with their limited opgraphical literacy man s has been lound by portunities on clay, would ever be compared with the inable to master such courts in an report by a panel of the era when the world is producing specialists on them.

Connors said the ideal preparation for the French Open would be four or five months of playing on European clay. "But," he said, "I of geography, a rule just can't do that at this point in ruon and a resemble my caree

When I missed those five years the was absent from the French Open from 1974 to 1978], I probably could have. But I don't have it left in me."

He was quick to add that "there aren't many grys, though, who can beat me on clay. I don't see why an American can't win here. If I didn't think I could win, I

wouldn't play here.' ratic forehand — a successful tac-tic, since the ball frequently was returned into the net.

"I'm in very good condition," said Higneras, who won a tournament in Hamburg last month.
"I've played a lot of matches late-

HeTi Need It

His illness left him 10 pounds lighter and was largely responsible for his slump in 1980. Higueras said he felt cramps in his legs during a first-round match last year in Madrid and that he thought then ors work sound on the that if he didn't begin to feel healthy soon he would quit after

typical question and control of history and conanother year or two. Higgsteras will need all the con-ditioning he can get to beat Vilas, who has won five tournaments in

ं कि शिक्षां कि जा the greates and mental in a stock group and group and group an **QB Haden Retires** From NFL Rams

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Quarter-back Pat Haden announced his retirement Tuesday from the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League. The Rams, who recently obtained quarterback Bert Jones from the Baltimore Colts, said Haden plans to become a tele-

vision commentator.

After joining the team in 1976, Haden survived challenges from James Harris, Joe Namath, Vince Ferragamo and others for the Rams No. 1 quarterback job. Los Angeles was 35-18-1 with Haden as a starter; he threw for 52 touchdowns in his career, completed 731 of 1,363 passes and was intercepted only 60 times. He was voted to

the Pro Bowl in 1977. Haden was the starting quarterback for the University of Southern California in three Rose Bowl games, including a 1975 triumph over Ohio State when he threw for the winning touchdown and a twopoint conversion in the waning seconds. Haden is a Rhodes Scholar and a law-school graduate.

Transactions BASEBALL

Photinoed Lacense
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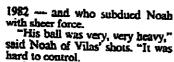
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HOCKEY

CALGARY—Named Bot Juneary
and slamed him to a Suree-year contract.
M.Y. RANGERS—Staned Mick Festiu, half wing.
ST. LOUIS—Returned Karl Electrolic.
In Coloury; re-obtained Rick

director of development.



"Last year, he was going back to the baseline. Now, he's coming in and passing more. And he has one of the best overhead smashes in

Asked what it would take to beat Vilas, the stunned Noah said: You have to get the ball back a hundred times a point. You have have a good serve and also a good volley, because Vilas has very good passing shots."

The women's finalists will be determined Thursday, when Chris Evert Lloyd will Andrea Jaeger and Martina Navratilova will meet Hana Mandlikova. The Men's International Profes-

sional Tennis Council canceled the \$2,250 in fines levied last week against Vitas Gernlaius for oncourt obscenities. An MIPTC statement issued Wednesday said that Gerulaitis had not intended any obscenity when he twice twirled his racket on an extended third finger and walked around with a tennis ball between his



José Higgers ... After a 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 victory: 'I'm in very good condition.' guard who tried to guard Nixon:

Lakers Never Headed in 129-108 Romp

By David DuPree Washington Pest Service

INGLEWOOD, Calif. - The Los Angeles Lakers had their running game working again Tuesday night, and the Philadelphia 76ers couldn't keep up. They didn't come close.

Led by Norm Nixon's 29 points and a devouring defense. Los An-geles took an early lead and seldom let up. Their 129-108 victory here gave the Lakers a 2-1 lead in

NBA FINALS

the best-of-seven National Basketball Association championship se-

Nixon is the Lakers' catalyst. As they swept a record nine straight games in the playoffs, he led the team with a 22-point average. When the Lakers lost their first game in 46 days on Sunday, he scored six. Tuesday, as Los Angeles improved its playoff record to 10-1, he also had six assists and

"I think if I don't have a good night scoring. I hurt the team, Nixon said after making eight of 10 second-half shots. So I went out from the gun and tried to

Said Maurice Cheeks, the 76er

The Lakers dominated so totally hardly mattered that center

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar went to the bench late in the first quarter with three personal fouls and didn't play the final 14 minutes of the opening half.

After Philadelphia shot 24 percent in the first quarter, the Lakers had a 12-point lead. They maintained it at halftime and increased it to 23 in the first 312 minutes of the second half. Although the 76ers got 36 points from Andrew Toney, it was no contest after the first eight minutes.

The team that has won Game 3 has gone on to take 12 of the last championships; the Lakers seemed quite aware of that statistic Tuesday. "We didn't play well except in some isolated spurts in the two games in Philadelphia, said Laker Coach Pat Riley, "But tonight we put a whole game togeth-

Hitting the Boards

The 76ers won Sunday's Game 2 because, aside from Nixon's 3-for-14 floor shooting, they negated the Lakers' trapping defense and outrebounded them. But the traps caused havoc for Philadelphia Tuesday, and the Lakers had a 48-

"He just got his shots going, and once they started falling there was no way to stop him."

43 rebounding edge. "Our big guys said before the game that they were going to hit the boards hard,"

With Abdul-Jabbar on the said Nixon, "and they went out

and did it." Riley made one adjustment with his matchups. He put his best rebounder, Earvin Johnson, on Julius Erving — to get Johnson clos-er to the basket. And Erving, who dominated Game 2 with 24 points and 14 rebounds, was outscored and outrebounded. He finished with 21 points, but had only three rebounds and three assists. Johnson's figures, respectively, were 22,

nine and eight. With Johnson inside, that left Nixon outside to lead the fast break. He scored 12 of his points in the third quarter. Johnson, says Nixon, "has committed himself to rebounding more in the playoffs, and that gets me the ball more in the open court. And that's where I'm ai my best."

Riley also made some minor adjustments in the Laker defense. "The traps are the key," he said.
"If you play it right, the only way to beat it is with good outside shooting, and we feel they have only one really good outside shooter — Toney. We made him take those short." take those shots."

Los Angeles broke to a 6-0 lead and, after the 76ers tied the game at eight, the winners went on a 10-

With Abdul-Jabbar on the bench, Bob McAdoo scored 12 of his 14 points in the last 14 minutes of the first half. Ahead by 12, the Lakers began the second quarter with an 8-0 spurt, Nixon and Michael Cooper each getting two fast-break baskets. By then, the 76er offense was a two-man game -Toney and Erving combined for 21 of Philadelphia's 28 second-quarter points. Cooper's three-point shot at the buzzer gave the Lakers a 60-48 halftime lead.

Los Angeles clinched the game in the first five minutes of the third period, outscoring Philadelphia, 17-4, for a 77-54 lead. The Lakers were stealing the ball, running and generally looking as if they were having a great time at the 76ers'

Said losing coach Billy Cunning-ham: "I just thought they were a step quicker than we were in every respect. They played great basket-ball and got the ball to the right

people.
"I know it's simplifying things,
but we just didn't play well and they did. We've been in this position many times before in the playoffs, and we've always come

"We'll be back Thursday."

Tigers, 2-1 Victors Over Angels, Assume Divisional Lead Heath walked to lead off the fifth homer of the year, good for three

From Agency Disposches
ANAHEIM, Calif. — Dan Petry From Agency Dispatcher

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Dan Petry
pitched eight shutout innings to
pitched since May 15 because of a lead Detroit to a 2-1 victory over California here Tuesday night. The Tigers have won live of their last six and have moved into first place in the American League East, a

half-game ahead of Boston. Petry (5-3) was relieved by Dave Tobik in the ninth after Juan Beniquez walked and Bob Boone sin-gled him to third. Tim Foli struck out and Rod Carew hit a run-scoring sacrifice fly - but pinch runner Rob Wilfong, trying to advance to second on the play, was thrown out by center fielder Kirk

Gibson to end the game.

The Tigers scored both their runs in the second off Ken Forsch (4-5). A single by Richie Hebner and Larry Herndon's double set up a run-scoring grounder by Lance Parrish and Lou Whitaker's

Royals 4, White Sox 3 In Kansas City, Mo., Vida Blue struck out nine and Dan Quisen-

berry picked up his league-leading

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Montred New York

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Chicago Konsca City Seattle Cokland Texas

Major League

Standings

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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J.Davis, W.-Atontefusco, 3-4, L.-Martz, 64, HR-

New York Doyler, Bedroslon (6), Gorber (8) and Benedict; Ru Jones, Lynch (1), Housman (8) and Shooms, W.-Dayley, 2.2 L.— Ru Joses, 6-4. RRS—Altonio, Marshy (15). New York, Visientice (3), Stoup (2).

Vestrate (31,5) (30 (2).

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Rauss, V.Romo (8), S.Howe (8) and Yeaper;

Condelario, Scurry (8), Takuive (9) and Nicosio.

New York

pulled leg muscle. Indians 6, Twins 4

In Cleveland, reliever Ron Davis

walked pinch hitter Karl Pagel with the bases loaded in the eighth to force home the go-ahead run BASEBALL ROUNDUP

and Andre Thornton hit a threerun home run to help the Indians to their ninth straight victory, 6-4, over Minnesota. The loss was the Twins' 13th in a row, tying the club record set in 1961.

Bine Jays 5, Yankees 2

In Toronto, Barry Bonnell's two-run single off Rich Gossage in the eighth keyed a four-run rally that carried the Blue Jays past New York, 5-2. Jesse Barfield also contributed a two-run double in Toronto's fourth straight victory.

Brewers 2, Mariners 1 In Seattle, Pete Vuckovich and

Rollie Fingers combined on a four-hitter and Ted Simmons hit a homer to pace Milwaukee to a 2-1 decision over the Mariners. Vucko vich (6-2) struck out six and walked three in 725 innings; Fingers went the rest of the way to

A's 3, Red Sox 2

In Oakland, Calif., Rickey Henderson's two-run, fifth-inning home run paced the A's to a 3-2 victory over Boston. Henderson also walked and stole two bases, giving him 51 steals in 51 games. With the Red Sox ahead, 2-1, Mike

Padres 9, Cubs 1 In the National League, in Chi-

mer of the year.

before Henderson hit his fifth ho-

cago, Broderick Perkins drove in three runs with a triple and a single and Ruppert Jones hit a threerun homer to lead San Diego past the Cubs in a 9-1 laugher. The Padres had four-run innings in the second and third.

Braves 7. Mets 3 In New York, Dale Murphy keyed a four-run first with his 15th

Unbeaten this year in three

Golden Fleece was bred in Ken-

starts, Golden Fleece was sired by

the 1970 Derby winner, Nijinski.

and cost \$775,000 as a yearling.

By Scott Ostler

must have turned over in his chaise

the white hat and blue blazer, way back there by the takeoff board,

waving a red flag. The eagle-eyed official was signaling that the jump was no good. Lewis had fouled.

off board to take a look. The offi-cial pointed to the soft, black as-

phalt bordering the white board.

In the black was a semicircular

mark about the size of a healthy

fingernail clipping. The mark was

made by the toe on Lewis' takeoff foot. So a fabulous leap became a

mere track-meet footnote, so to

Lewis walked back to the take-

sat on." Edderly said.

Reds 4. Phillies 1 In Philadelphia, Mike Vail singied in one run and added a pair of doubles in support of Greg Harris' five-hit pitching, leading Cincinnati to a 4-1 victory over the Phil-

Toward 'Untouchable' Mark

the six hitters he faced.

beat Los Angeles, 3-1.

Pirates 3, Dodgers 1

Giants 4, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, pinch hitter Jack Clark's run-scoring single with one out in the 11th scored Darrell Evans as San Francisco beat the Cardinals, 4-3. Reggie Smith led off the inning with a single off Jim Kaat (1-1), and pinch runner Dave Bergman moved to second on Evans' single. Bergman was forced at third on Milt May's attempted sacrifice; Clark, who was being rested with a sore Achilles tendon, greettucky by Paul and Helen Hexter, ed reliever Doug Bair with a single



Darryl Dawkins (53) and Julius Erving hovered over the Lakers' Jamaal Wilkes as Wilkes was about to put up a shot in the NBA championship's Game 3. The Lakers defeated the 76ers, 129-108.

Favored Golden Fleece 3-Length Derby Winner ly. I just tried to keep him straight. "He is the fastest horse I've ever

EPSOM, England -- Golden Fleece, ridden by Pat Eddery, stormed through the last 1½ fur-longs to win Wednesday's 203d Derby Stakes horse race by three lengths over Touching Wood.

The 3-1 favorite, trained in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien, defeated 17 other three-year-old colts in the 11/2-mile race. His clocking was 2:34.27 — the Lewis Gets a Running Jump

War II despite the course's being damp from heavy rain that stopped just before the race began. Owner Robert Sangster picked up the winner's purse of £146,720 (about \$256,760).

Paul Cook rode 40-1 shot Touching Wood, whose trainer is H. Thomson Jones.

A length farther back, Silver Hawk held off a challenge by Per-sepolis to complete a sweep of the top three places for American-bred horses. Silver Hawk (14-1) is trained by Michael Albina and was ridden Wednesday by Tony Mur-

After going into the last two fur-longs with seven horses ahead of him, Golden Fleece turned on a tremendous burst of speed to win. Eddery, who also won the Derby in 1975 aboard Grundy, switched his mount to the outside and quickly overhauled the leaders.

Touching Wood had no answer to the winner's pace; the only place in doubt was third, which Silver Hawk took in a photo finish with the French-trained Persepolis. Golden fleece was sweating bad-ly before the race, but the big colt handled the turns and undulations of Epsom's switchback course su-

Blue Jay baserunner Ernie Whitt couldn't prevent New York's ask him he picks up well," said Ed-Bucky Dent from completing a double play Tuesday night, but Toronto came up with four runs in the eighth inning to win, 5-2. dery.

"He made up the ground quick-

"He is a big horse, but when you

Ailing-Arm Stone, Cy Young Winner, Quitting Baseball United Press Internation

W—Condelerto, 2-3. L— Reruss, 5-5. MRs—Los Angeles, Cev (5), Pittabursh, Mediock (5). Cincional 901 218 9—4 9 2 Philodelphia 900 001 0—1 5 9 Herris and Trevino: Krukow, Monga (4) and B.Olaz, W—Herris, 2-0. L—Krukow, 4-4. San Francisco 200 000 000 001—4 10 1 35. Louis 200 819 000 00—3 7 3 Herremoker, Mahton (8), Lovelle (11) and Mary: Stoper, Suffer (9), Kord (11), Soir (11) and Brummer, W—Mahton, 3-3. L—Kout, 1-1. (Houston of Montreal, postpared, roin.) BALTIMORE — Baltimore Ori-ole pitcher Steve Stone, the American League's Cy Young Award winner in 1980, Tuesday announced his retirement because of recurrent tendinitis in his right el-bow and shoulder. Stone, 34, has had arm problems since his 25-7 record of two years ago, when he also started and retired nine batters in the All-Star Game.

The right-hander, who came to the Orioles as a free agent after the 1978 season, spent three months on the disabled list last year. He made only 12 starts in 1981, finishing with a 4-7 record. He had pitched twice this season, his last appearance being March 11 against Texas, when he left after two mnings with a sore elbow.

Stone was originally signed by the San Francisco Giants, and also pitched for the Chicago White Sox and Cubs. His 11-year record is 107-93. In three seasons with Baltimore, he won 40 games in 61 decisions. The .656 winning percentage is the best in Oriole history. "He tried both resting the arm and throwing with pain," said Manager Earl Weaver. "I guess

somewhere along the line a guy might say the pain is too much and

not worth the effort.

Lewis, still smiling, quickly measured the jump and saw he had landed an inch or two short of 29 feet. He jogged happily away, as if to say. "So next time I'll wear shorter shoes."

hold him to it.

In the meantime, there's that small matter of 29-2½. One reporter, perhaps unaware of how thoroughly Lewis dominates his event, asked him if there is anyone in the Lewis, still smiling quickly mea-sured the jump and saw he had landed an inch or two short of 29 the Mexico City Olympics. It "Bob Beamon," I didn't figure to stand any longer etly. "Bob Beamon."

one was longer.

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — On his final now Lewis is making 28 feet look easy. Track doctors aren't giving Beamon many more weeks to live jump one recent afternoon, Carl Lewis hit the sand smiling. Bob in the record books. After all, this was Lewis' first

than the Rock of Gibraltar, But

Beamon, God rest his track spikes, long-jump competition in three months, and he was using a longer run. "I was trying a brand new ap-proach, and my technique felt shaky," he said. "If I had gotten Lewis had just exploded the second-longest long jump of all time, about three inches short of my steps down better, if I'd have Beamon's "untouchable" record of had one more jump, ... "
What if? Would he have buried 29-21/2, and he raised his arms in

Beamon? Already Lewis is running The UCLA crowd knew that Lewis was out there near 29 feet. out of sand. Twice that day he banged his right shin on the board They had seen him jump 28-3 twice already that day, and this at the far end of the pit. To give Lewis enough sand, they'll have to start holding the long jump on The only problem was the guy in beaches. At low tide.

Lewis is jumping longer because he's running longer. He used to begin his runup 147 feet from the board — a long approach, by most standards. This year he increased it to 163 feet.
"It's the logical thing to do, be-

cause the ratio of horizontal velocity to vertical velocity is two to one," explained Tom Tellez, Lew-Asked to estimate his potential

distance, Lewis declined, saying he doesn't make predictions. But not long ago he told me he thought he could go 30 feet, and I'm going to

Beamon set his record in 1968 at long jump he feels he has to beat.

Bob Beamon, Lewis said qui-



Carl Lewis

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New French Souvenirs

ways been noted for their perfume and their beautiful clothes. But recently they have become famous for their air-to-ground mis-

I went into a high-class shop on the Rue Royale the other day to

buy one for a souvenir. The clerk said "Can I help you, monsieur?

"I was looking for an Exocet cruise missile as a

"Alas," he said. "We are all out of stock. Peru bought the last

Buchwald "What about the one in the window?" "It is sold to Saudi Arabia." "How long would I have to wait

to get one?"
We have orders from all over the world. Everyone wants an Exocet, even Libya."

"Well, is there something else particularly Parisian? "How about a new Mirage-2000 fighter? They can shoot down any-

thing in the sky."
"Can I get it on the plane?" "We'll wrap it for you in bubble

"If I can't get an Exocet, what would you suggest I put on it?"
"Perhaps the Super Matra missile. It's the top-of-the-line rocket and can be launched at anything from a plane to a tank. It has a delayed fuse and doesn't explode until it's in the target. The Egyptians are very happy with it."

"Do you have anything smaller?"
"We're now making a helicopter

Two Researchers Find Way to Improve Eggs

United Press International
VANCOUVER, British Colum-- Two scientists said Tuesday they have hens laying a new egg lower in polyunsaturates that will cause fewer heart problems but will taste just like the old kind.

Dr. Alan Leslie and Dr. Darrell Bragg, of the University of British Columbia, found a way to increase the polyunsaturated fatty acids. Increasing the ratio does not reduce the overall fat content, Bragg explained, but the egg has a fai combination that is easier for the human metabolism to break down.

DARIS - The French have al- with rocket launchers that is perfect for destroying buildings. "How much is it?"

"Less than a million dollars. If you don't want it with rocket launchers we can sell it to you for \$750,000, and since you live in the United States you don't have to

pay French sales tax."
"I don't know. Do you have anything else that says France all over it?"

"What about a torpedo boat? The Nicaraguans are very happy with them. Our torpedoes are sound-activated and can hone in on another ship's motors at 10

"That's nice. What else are you selling?"

"We sell everything, monsieur. We are the third-largest suppliers of military equipment in the world. Perhaps you would like a French tank? It comes equipped with a laser that follows its target day or night

"I don't think my friend would

like a tank."
"Perhaps a French machine gun, made in France under license from the Israelis. It's automatic and can spray anything within 60 yards."
"That's not a bad idea. How do I get it into the United States?"
"We can ship it to you through
French Canada."

Do you take American Express credit cards?"

"Of course monsieur. How many did you want?" "Maybe a dozen."

"Ah, monsieur, we don't sell them by the dozen. Our minimum order is 5,000. If we sell a few of them they could get into the wrong

"I see your point. What's that stuff that looks like silly putty?"
"Plastique. You just stick it on
to anything and insert this fuse and everything goes BOOM. We've had it for years but it is still very popular in Third World counwhere everything goes

tries, where ever BOOM all the time." Well I must say for a souvenir shop you're well stocked. You don't have any perfume, do you?" You mean that can be sprayed

"No, I just meant perfume that you could smell." "You must be crazy. What kind of a French store do you think we

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An Afrikaner's Odyssey

André Brink's Dissenting Voice in the Land of Apartheid

By Curt Suplee Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The voices on the phone have told him he will die, that his wife and children will burn with their

He has been interrogated by the security police. His mail has been opened, his luggage ransacked, his telephone tapped. His writings have been destroyed. And there have been many times, says South African novelist André Brink, when he yearned to flee, "for the sake of the children, just until things ease up a little."

But still he remains, a living rebuke to the apartheid policies of his Afrikaner kinsmen, the 21/2 million descendants of Dutch colonists who make up much of South Africa's ruling class. Along with his English-language col-leagues Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, Brink is one of the leading voices in the literary chorus of dissent, and for two dec-ades his tales of black hope and white repression have shamed the nation. His 1974 novel, "Looking on Darkness," about a black actor's persecution at the hands of security police, became the first book in Afrikaans ever banned in his country; "A Dry White Sea-son" (1979) was the first banned before it reached bookstores, condemned for its portrayal of a white man who discovers that his black co-worker has been killed by the police. And now "A Chain of Voices," a fictional recreation Voices," a fictional recreation of a South African slave uprising in 1825 just published in the United States by Morrow, is a

success abroad and a galling phe-More Lenient Policy

nomenon at home.

"Chain" has benefited from a more lenient government policy begun in 1979 with the "unban-ning" of "A Dry White Season" and Gordimer's "Burger's Daugh-ter" following a Writer's Guild threat to start a samizdat network of underground self-publishing. But Brink - at 47 a veteran of official opprobrium - is skeptical: "We were under no illusion that they feared us." Instead, he said recently, South Africa, threatened by black nationalism

without and growing unrest with-in, arrived at "a particular historical moment when they desperately needed friends in the West."

Moreover, he fears that the new leniency is just a "breathing space" in which he is "being used. Any government with totalitarian tendencies has to allow a certain amount of dissent just to prove to the world that it needs its repressive machinery. The Censorship Act remains unchanged."

At first he seems an improbable crusader, this dapper professor with the mild lectern voice, boyish pink face and fierce Dutch crinkle of red hair. And at first he

Growing up as the son of a conservative and devout small-town magistrate, he "never had the opportunity to think of blacks as people — they were simply out there, as servants," and his childhood typified the time-honored rites of rural passage. At first black and white children would play together "with absolutely no social differentiation," and for Afrikaner boys, "the discovery of nature took part largely through small, black companions on the farms. Because they knew the veld. They knew how to catch snakes, how to eat tortoises. We swam together naked in mud puddles and rivers."

Crossing the Threshold

But "by the time one reached puberty, the gulf opened. The moment you crossed the thresh-old into that world where your parents dictated the law, one shut off that part of one's experience and became the obedient member of the family again."

So did Brink, a reclusive child who conversed with imaginary friends, who published his first poem at 9, who was drawn to acquired English ("the language of culture," his mother thought) rather than his native Afrikaans. Although he had witnessed acts of brutal racial repression, his conscience was largely untrou-bled by the time he finished college, married and in 1959 embarked for graduate study in Par-is, "totally confident of my identi-ty as an Afrikaner, and of all the

Calvinist, conservative, racist values to which I subscribed."

It proved a "shattering experience." One day in a university dining room, a black student sat down at the same table. "I was shocked." Brink said, "It was unthinkable. I almost wanted to get up." But as he came to meet and then admire many black students. his self-image was destroyed along with the predestination religion which, he says, has con-vinced Afrikaners that they are "a chosen people" and that the sub-jugation of blacks is "a system ordained by God."

Teaching Post

He returned home in 1961 to take a teaching post at Rhodes University in Grahamstown. where he remains today. His new awareness was anathema to his family ("They rejected it out of hand"), further outraged by Brink's refusal to have his first child baptized, "It was a very depressing episode." To preserve his family ties, he vowed never to discuss politics or religion with his parents. That fretful truce still

Although convinced of "the total moral wrong" of his country's racial policies, Brink in the mid-1960s was more a literary than a political apostate. In 1958, he had written a novel in the sleepy, genteel Afrikaans tradition ("sweet, lyrical, cloying and unbearable." he says now), but soon became part of the young avant-garde straining against sexual and religious taboos. Although their chief interest was in transforming Afri-kaans literature by "all sorts of abstruse metaphors and Greek mythology," the public cutery against them became a "political touchstone," and Brink became a dissident by accident: "Suddenly everything I wrote acquired a political dimension."

He was condemned in pulpits and press; old college friends refused to see or even speak with him; a love affair begun during his first marriage — the woman became his second wife — was blown up into "a constant glare of publicity" and his divorce was cited as proof of moral turpitude. In 1967, he fled to the aesthetic



Novelist Brink: No illusions.

haven of Paris; but within a year, "living in voluntary exile, divorced from my society, became almost an obscenity," and he went home again, convinced that "writing could never again be a purely private experience."

'Sickening Experience'

The first result was "Looking on Darkness," banned three months after publication. "It was one of the most sickening experi-ences of my life," he said, yet it changed his career. Forbidden his usual audience, "from then on everything I wrote was both in Afrikaans and English — to find at least a reader somewhere." Spurred by notoriety, the English version was an international success, and detractors accused him of unpatrious profiting from the lurid export of homegrown racism. But he has paid with the aggravations of self-translation: "English can't bear overstatement, whereas Afrikaans, like French, can take on much more emotion - it's more concrete, and fumbles when it goes into anything abstract." Thus some passages appear in one language, but not in another. (A masturbation sequence in English proved impossible in Afrikaans, where "a language for sexual experience has not yet evolved.") "Chains" was written in both languages and then cross-refined into the final versions.

Celebrity has had other costs. Abroad, some blacks charged him with paternalism in writing about plack experience. "It's very problematical," he says: "I never hope to pose as a spokesman for blacks, to tell them what they're suffering ... yet to write only about the experience of whites means I subscribe to apartheid."
He compromises by "not overstepping the line of what I have seen and experienced vicariously through my black friends."

Hopeful Sign

He contents himself with the belief that literature "slowly contributes to their interior evoluother as human beings. That evolution, he says, will be long coming, although one of the "few hopeful signs at the moment" is the fact that "some elements in the church are voicing doubts that apartheid can be based on Christian docume - even saying that it is the opposite of truly

Meanwhile, both politics and art are needed: "If the world were left to writers, you'd have not just healthy anarchy, but total chaos."

EMPLOYMENT

PEOPLE Kurt Waldheim Heads

For U.S. Lecturing Job Kurt Waldheim, former UN sec.

retary general, has left Vienna for the United States to start in his new career as a lecturer at George. town University in Washington Waldheim, who has recovered from injuries suffered in a recent streetear accident, said he would make a lecture tour through the United States before taking up his job in Washington. Alicen Quinn, the 10-year-old freeklefaced star of the movie "Annie," is expected to remain hospitalized for several days after suffering a broken elbow in a bicycle accident in Trenton, N.J. over the weekend

Last year, it was Prince Charles and Lady Diana. This year, the wedding bells will be ringing for the head groom at Charles' stables and the village blacksmith Mary Garnett, 25, the head groom for the past seven years at the stables of Prince Charles, is to marry blacksmith Bernard Thamash, 35, at the parish church in Tetbury, England. They met when he was shoeing one of the royal horses.

Gov. Bill Clements of Texas went on a wild swan chase when one of his prize awans — a red-billed black Australian bird — escaped and was swept over a waterfall near his Dallas home. Gements paddled his cance in a funious 15 minne pursuit and "came tround the bend like a commander, yelling orders," according to Norman Grunsfeld, who witnessed the flap. With the help of two grandchildren and a member of the Department of Public Safety, Clements captured the bird when it waddled schore. The DPS officer who ashore. The DPS officer, who asked to remain anonymous, said he didn't know the swan's name

Quote — Former President Richard Nixon was interviewed by Diane Sawyer on the CBS Morning News and gave former Presidents Jimmy Carter and John F. Kenne-dy and President Ronald Reagan high marks for intelligence. As for himself, Nixon said: "Well, my media critics consider that I'm rather one who probably was hehind the barn door when the brains were handed out, and I accept that, because as long as they have felt that, they usually have underestimated me. And I've done reasonably well, except for some unfortunate events which we won't go into at the moment."

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